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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,568

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1974

Established 1887

Beit Shean Buries Its 4 Victims

Rabbi Assails Body Burning

By Henry Kamm

BEIT SHEAN, Israel, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Its grief mingled with anger and shame, Israel today buried the four civilian slain yesterday by three Palestinian infiltrators from Jordan.

The grief and anger in this border town in the Jordan Valley appeared subdued, perhaps because deadly incursions of small outside commandos have become a sad commonplace of Israeli life since last year's war. More than 60 Israeli civilians have been murdered in that way this year.

The sense of shame was new, stemmed from the fact that after the Israeli Army stormed the apartment in which the guerrillas had holed up after shooting a couple of middle-aged tenants to death, an angry crowd threw the bodies of the guerrillas out of the second-story window and set fire to them on the sidewalk.

Shame was heightened by the slatted realization that one of the four bodies set aflame was that of a terrorist, but of one of the Israeli victims. Until last discovery, it had been believed and officially stated that the intruders had numbered four and their victims three.

[Israeli officials promised today a strike hard against Arab terrorists, AP reported. Defense Minister Shimon Peres told the Israeli parliament, "There will be no surrender, and no hesitation to hit back hard." He promised to mobilize "maximum manpower, resources and methods" against the terrorists.]

Decarceration Prohibited

Speaking at the graveside in the town cemetery, Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren declared that the decarceration of bodies, even of enemies, was prohibited by Jewish law. The crowd, which was made up of much of Beit Shean's population of 13,000, listened in deep oom.

This morning, before the funeral, a meeting was held in the local high school at which teachers condemned the burning of the Palestinian bodies and a number of students displayed undivided protest posters.

One said, "Fight Terrorists Instead of Bodies," another, "We Explore Terrorism, Shouldn't We So Deplore Burning of Bodies?" a third proclaimed, "You Have Killed the Name of Israel."

Mayor Yitzhak Kanan, who attended the meeting, promised to instruct the police to bring the perpetrators of the decarceration to justice.

"They were a few and they are sick in the head," said Zadaavid Cohen, who drives a truck for a local sausage factory. "And everybody will think Israel barbarian!" he added bitterly. "When Arafat [Yasser Arafat, ad of the Palestine Liberation Organization] goes to the United Nations, everybody claps. Why? It's a killer, a big killer," he said. Silence marked the long walk of the town took the afternoon, as the time for the funeral approached. The people trudged along the road that parallels the Jordan River, the golden hills on continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

IN Seeking Ban of A-Weapons in South Asia Zone

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—Over India's objections, the UN took a step today toward banning South Asia as a clear-weapon-free zone.

The General Assembly's main committee approved a Pakistan-sponsored resolution asking Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to convene a meeting of concerned nations with a view to establishing such a zone.

The vote was 64-2, with 36 abstentions. The negative votes were cast by India and Bhutan.

Although the committee decision requires the endorsement of an assembly, that action is expected to be a formality.

The resolution "endorses, in principle, the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone" and takes the "affirmation by the states of the region not to acquire nuclear weapons."

After since India set off an underground nuclear explosion in May, Pakistan has demanded that India put in treaty form a pledge not to develop nuclear weapons. India opposed the Pakistani resolution on the ground that a proposal to establish a clear-weapon-free zone must be prior approval from all states in the region.



At Nairobi, smoke billows from a Lufthansa jumbo jet that crashed on takeoff yesterday.

59 Die, 98 Survive Plane's First Disaster

Lufthansa Boeing 747 Crashes in Nairobi

NAIROBI, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A Lufthansa Boeing 747, carrying 157 persons, faltered and crashed moments after takeoff today, killing 59 as it plowed through a muddy field and exploded. Many among the 98 survivors credited the pilot with saving their lives.

It was the first crash of a 747 since the world's biggest commercial jet went into service five years ago. The planes usually have a seating capacity of 350.

The 230-foot airliner had just lifted off on a flight to Johannesburg, when it dropped abruptly and impacted on a muddy field.

from the end of the runway. It broke into pieces and burst into flames.

Survivors said the fact that Capt. Christian Kraack, 54, brought the craft down in emergency-landing fashion kept the midsection of the fuselage intact and saved their lives.

Capt. Kraack, who survived, was quoted later as telling investigators, "I was taking off normally. The plane broke up and suddenly went down. I don't know what happened."

A South African passenger riding above the left wing said that Capt. Kraack "brought the plane

down in a remarkable way which was responsible for the saving of many lives."

Lufthansa headquarters in Frankfurt said that the plane fell from 100 to 150 feet. "It appeared to be a normal takeoff. We don't know what happened then," a spokesman for the German airline said.

"There is no suspicion of sabotage. At the moment, we only have mysteries," he said.

Nairobi Hospital admitted 21 crash victims, many of them requiring emergency surgery. Two were listed as in critical condition.

The other survivors were transferred to a Nairobi hotel. Most of the 138 passengers and 18 crew members were of West German nationality, but the airline said that there were 14 or 15 Americans aboard, among them two crew members and six unidentified people who are among the four persons still missing.

Peggy Oppenheimer of Baltimore said that 10 of the 12 Americans in her tour group survived the crash, "but we don't know what happened to the other two."

"As the plane started to take

Dollar Gains Sharply After Swiss Curbs

BERN, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Swiss government took action today to stem a large currency inflow by imposing a special 12-per-cent tax on all recent deposits by non-resident foreigners.

In immediate reaction, the dollar, which reached an all-time low against the Swiss franc last week, made sharp gains. Story Page 9.

Lisbon Delays Pact on U.S. Use of Azores

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Portuguese officials, while participating in negotiations for a new agreement on American use of air facilities in the Azores, are pressing the United States for a decision to accord economic aid quickly.

There are indications that Portugal may be making the granting of such aid a condition for signing a new Azores base agreement to replace the one that expired last February. Until such an agreement is completed, the United States has the right to continue using the facilities on the Atlantic islands in accordance with the old agreement.

The Portuguese are said to be refusing to commit themselves to U.S. use of the Azores as a stopover for craft ferrying military supplies to Israel in the event of war. They are making it clear that a conflict of interest would arise over the involvement of Portuguese territory in helping Israel.

The Portuguese, who are pursuing a policy of opening relations with the Arab countries, are concerned about Arab oil, and the Arabs are reported to be looking favorably on investment in Portugal.

In the base negotiation now under way, the United States is understood to have held off up to now formally raising the issue of the user to which the base could be put. On the other hand, economic aid is very much in the Portuguese mind. A series of relatively small projects, including help to develop resources in the Azores themselves, would be officially tied to a base agreement while a large package of financial and economic aid to Portugal would accompany, but not be officially tied to it.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, concerned about the possibility of a leftist take-over in Portugal, is believed to have adopted a wait-and-see attitude despite urgings to the contrary by American Ambassador Stuart Nash Scott. The decision to relieve Mr. Scott and replace him with Frank Carlucci, a career diplomat, is believed to be connected with this policy difference.

Those who urge quick action—namely a move by the United States before elections scheduled for next March—contend that by adopting what a Portuguese official called a "hesitant" policy, the United States risked getting the very result it sought to avoid. An aid bill introduced in Congress is cited as the kind of move (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UNESCO Bars Aid to Israel, Condemns Acts in Jerusalem

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization excluded Israel today from all UNESCO assistance, adopting by a large majority a resolution condemning the Jewish state for its acts in the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

The resolution, sponsored by the Arab and Soviet blocs and a number of Asian countries, was adopted by 64 votes to 27 with 26 abstentions.

The United States and most West European countries, including France, voted against the resolution. U.S. delegate William Jones said the resolution was "a harsh measure, legally inadmissible and primarily of a political nature."

Among delegates who spoke in an acrimonious four-hour debate was Jamil Chhadad, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"World Zionism"

"Israel and world Zionism are pursuing a well-known strategy to liquidate our people and make the world believe that Palestine is a country without a people," he declared. "They can kill our prisoners by the thousands, but they cannot kill an entire people."

The controversial resolution had been adopted earlier in a committee session by 64-21, with 25 abstentions. It accused Israel of ignoring the last seven years of UNESCO demands to cease archaeological excavations in the occupied Old City of Jerusalem.

Israeli diplomats in Paris had

Argentines Slay Four Guerrillas

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20 (AP)—Four guerrillas were killed today after they failed in an attempt to ambush police patrolmen in Cordoba, police sources said.

The guerrillas, three men and a woman, fired with machine guns at the patrolmen from a passing car. They missed their targets and were shot dead in an ensuing gun battle, the sources said.

The shooting in the industrial city 400 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, followed the killing of an army officer in the capital last night when police intercepted a guerrilla motorcade. The terrorists, shot by Lt. Col. Jorge Ibarzabal, whom they had captured last January, when police gave chase to the vehicle transporting him to a new hideout.

previously noted that Israel received \$25,000 annually in aid from UNESCO while paying \$250,000 a year in contributions to it.

It was the second time in UNESCO's 18-year history that such sanctions have been taken against a member state. UNESCO took similar measures against the Portuguese dictatorship for its refusal to abandon its colonialist policies. South Africa has voluntarily withdrawn from the organization.

First Civilian Ships Transit Suez Canal Since 1967 War

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A convoy of four Egyptian vessels today completed the journey through the Suez Canal from Port Said to Suez, the first civilian craft to do so since 1967, naval sources in Suez reported tonight.

The three passenger ships and a converted freighter, all of them empty, had left Port Said last Saturday morning, but had to wait in Lake Timsah, a widening of the canal south of Ismailia, halfway down the 100-mile waterway, until major remaining obstructions were lifted or cut down by American and Egyptian salvage crews.

16-Hour Sailing Time

The actual sailing time, not counting the waiting, was 16 hours between Port Said and Suez, the sources said. The ships arrived in Suez this afternoon.

They had left Port Said under their own steam, but were towed by tugboats during the second part of their journey from Lake Timsah to Suez, where most of the remaining obstructions are.

The journey of the four vessels has major political and psychological implications.

The canal will not be completely cleared of explosives, sunken ships and other obstructions until next month, according to Adm. Kent Carrol, the commander of the American naval task force that has been playing a major part in the clearing operations. Two new French mine-hunting vessels arrived last week to help in the search for explosives.

Three months of dredging will have to follow the military clearing operations, making it technically possible to open the canal

Italy Scion Free For 'Highest' Sum

ROME, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—The son of an Italian industrialist kidnapped on Friday was released last night for what is believed to be the highest ransom ever paid in Italy, police sources said.

Police named the victim as Beppe Lucchini, 22, the son of a northern Italian industrialist and part-owner of the leading Brescia newspaper. He was freed for a ransom reported to be between 5 and 7 billion lire (between \$7.5 million and \$10.5 million).

The largest previous ransom ever reported in Italy was the 2 billion lire (\$3.1 million) paid for the release of Paul Getty 3d last year.

In General Accord

Ford, Tanaka Stress Economic Initiatives

By John Herbers

TOKYO, Thursday, Nov. 21 (UPI)—President Ford has concluded his talks with Japanese authorities on a note of amity and with a broad agreement that the two countries will seek to strengthen their cooperation on economic matters.

Mr. Ford and Premier Kakuei Tanaka signed a joint communiqué yesterday that stressed a need for new initiatives on trade, energy and food but did not pledge either country to any specific course of action.

The President was to spend today sightseeing at the temples and castles of Kyoto, the ancient city of central Japan, before departing tomorrow for South Korea.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that Mr. Ford's visit, the first to Japan by a U.S. President, achieved "the optimum of what one had hoped for—a show of friendship and candid talks that could lead to more specific agreements."

Signs of Hampering

Nevertheless, there were signs that the talks may have been hampered by Mr. Tanaka's weakened political position. The newspapers here have reported that, because of Japan's troubled economy and Mr. Tanaka's alleged enrichment at public expense, the Premier is likely to be replaced shortly after Mr. Ford's departure.

Mr. Kissinger, during the President's visit, has spent much of his time talking to other officials in the Japanese government who are expected to stay on should Mr. Tanaka be replaced. Mr. Kissinger denied that he was trying to bypass the Premier, but confirmed that the American initiatives were intended to survive any change of government here.

A further sign that Mr. Ford's visit has been more symbolic than substantive was the fact that the President's public appearances, which have been shown on television throughout the day and into the evening, have far overshadowed the talks themselves.

Yesterday, after speaking before the Japan National Press Club, Mr. Ford went to see a performance of judo, kendo, gymnastics and volleyball. He was cheered by a crowd of more than 10,000 who waved Japanese and American flags.

Mr. Ford then went to the Okura Hotel for two receptions, one for members of parliament and another for dignitaries outside the government, and at both the President mingled with the crowds and made brief remarks. Later, he stopped at the U.S. Embassy for another reception

and in the evening was host at a state dinner in Akasaka Palace in honor of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako.

Shows No Fatigue

It was the kind of activity that Mr. Ford enjoys and the 61-year-old President, smiling through it all, showed no sign of fatigue.

The joint communiqué was issued after the second and last two-hour meeting between Mr. Ford and Mr. Tanaka, and with other American and Japanese officials. Calling for closer economic ties, it supported in general terms Mr. Kissinger's efforts to have the oil-consuming nations

unite in attempts to reduce oil prices and increase the supply.

Both countries, the document said, "attach great importance to enhancing cooperation among consuming countries and they intend, in concert with other nations, to pursue harmonious relations with producing nations. Both countries agree that further international cooperative efforts are necessary to forestall an economic and financial crisis and to lead to a new era of creativity and common progress."

Japan imports all of its oil, 70 per cent of which is used for industrial purposes. Japanese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Fourth Time as Premier

Moro Accepts Bid to Form Minority Government in Italy

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP)—Christian Democrat Aldo Moro accepted a mandate today to form a minority cabinet with the parliamentary support of all four center-left parties.

Mr. Moro, 58, announced his decision to President Giovanni Leone at the Quirinal Palace 49 days after the resignation of the center-left government headed by Premier Mariano Rumor.

Mr. Moro's cabinet will be made up of members of his own party and the Republicans. The two Socialist parties in the alliance, whose persistent feuding led to Mr. Rumor's resignation, have pledged to vote for the cabinet in parliament, assuring Mr. Moro of a large majority both in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

It will be the fourth cabinet Mr. Moro has headed. His first three, from 1963 to 1968, were all four-party center-left coalitions. The new cabinet, whose members will be named before the end of the week, was a result of Mr. Moro's bargaining with the center-left parties.

He persisted in his efforts to win support from the two Socialist parties even when his own party appeared reluctant to go along with his plans. He insisted he was confident the parties would eventually put aside internal disputes to support a government the country badly needed. Italy's economy has been steadily and rapidly deteriorating for months, with inflation now standing at 25.7 per cent over the last 12 months. The lira has slipped 21.6 per cent on foreign markets since it was left free to float in February, 1973.

The Socialist parties have split on means of facing the economic slump. The Democratic Socialists, backed by the Republicans and a majority of the Christian Democrats, have called for strict austerity measures to be decided and carried out by the cabinet autonomously. The Socialists, who share power with the Communists in regional, provincial and municipal governments, have called for contacts between the government and the Communist party.

By keeping both parties out of the cabinet, although winning their support, Mr. Moro has sidestepped the issue and erased the threat of parliamentary elections two years early, which many considered inevitable.

Action Also Aimed at Western Electric, Bell

U.S. Brings Anti-Trust Suit Against AT&T

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The federal government today charged that American Telephone and Telegraph Corp. violated anti-trust laws by monopolizing telecommunications service and equipment in the United States.

In the most far-reaching antitrust action in American history, the Justice Department asked the U.S. District Court here to order "substantial divestiture by AT&T," the world's largest private owned corporation.

The government's civil suit accused the firm of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act through various tactics designed to reduce competition. The action also named as defendants Western

Electric Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of AT&T, and Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., owned half and half by AT&T and Western Electric.

Shortly before the suit was announced, the Securities and Exchange Commission stopped all trading in AT&T securities from 3 p.m. EST today until at least 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Government attorneys asked the court to order AT&T to sell off Western Electric, splitting it into two or more competing companies if necessary to assure competition. The subsidiary makes and sells telephones and other telecommunications equipment.

The federal suit also seeks to have AT&T separate all or part

of its Long Lines Department from some or all of the Bell System's operating companies.

John DeBetta, board chairman of AT&T, expressed astonishment that the Justice Department had acted "with apparent disregard for [the suit's] impact on the public."

"In our view the relief the Justice Department seeks could lead to fragmentation of responsibility for the nation's telephone network," he said. "If that happens, telephone service would deteriorate and cost much, much more."

He said AT&T is "confident" it is "not in violation of the anti-trust laws," and also "confident" that when the consequences of Justice's drastic recommendations are made plain, that [the fragmentation] will not happen."

The complex suit, which may take years to resolve, resulted from a 14-month investigation by the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division. An earlier federal suit, filed in 1949, seeking divestiture of Western Electric, ended in a consent decree in 1956 allowing AT&T to keep the subsidiary.

The present suit charges the three defendants "with combining and conspiring to monopolize, attempting to monopolize and monopolizing the telecommunications service and equipment market."

The lengthy complaint said among other things that the Bell System had obstructed efforts by smaller telecommunications firms to connect with it and had directed prospective equipment buyers to Western Electric.

In terms of total assets and number of employees and stockholders, AT&T is considered the world's largest private corporation. It holds assets of \$67 billion. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Moscow A-Test Talks Recess Without Resolving Deadlock

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI)—American and Soviet negotiators have recessed talks on limiting underground nuclear tests without resolving a basic deadlock on whether to include regulations on peaceful nuclear explosions.

Sources said that this was now the principal obstacle to achieving an agreement controlling underground testing. An agreement in principle was signed by former President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during their summit meeting early last July.

Negotiations were opened by the two sides in Moscow in late September to work out technical provisions of the agreement. The talks were recessed last week and

reliable sources said they will probably not resume until January.

A number of differences remain, these sources said, but the principal obstacle at the moment is the disagreement over underground peaceful nuclear explosions.

Canal Project

The Soviet side, which has proceeded much further than the United States in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, has reportedly urged that there be no prohibitions on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Soviet government officials assert that they want to use atomic explosions for such projects as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

News Analysis

Food Conference Did Little To Solve Immediate Needs

By William Robbins

ROME, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Delegates to the World Food Conference convened here Nov. 5 to try to shape a broad international plan for eradicating hunger. By the time they adjourned early Sunday, they had produced a number of resolutions containing the outline of systems that might eventually achieve that goal.

Lisbon Delays Pact on U.S. Use of Azores

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Washington could make that would have a strong influence on Portuguese attitudes.

At the invitation of Foreign Minister Mario Soares, who is trying to line up as much American support as possible, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., made a 24-hour visit here and declared in an address this morning that the United States must work with Portugal in meeting its economic problems "and we must do so now, while the Portuguese experiment hangs in the balance."

Later, at a news conference before returning to Washington, Sen. Kennedy disclaimed any American desire to influence free trade choice here, but warned that "there were to be a Communist government in Portugal, it would be unrealistic to expect economic assistance from the United States."

Italians Reject Brandt Proposals On EEC Division

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP).—Italy has rejected a proposal made by former West German chancellor Willy Brandt for different degrees of integration among the weaker and the stronger members of the European Common Market.

In a formal note made public today, the Italian Foreign Ministry cited Article 2 of the Treaty of Rome that set up the Common Market. By this article, the note said, the diversity of economic situations of member countries "was not considered an obstacle for the creation of the EEC. The EEC proposed as one of its aims the reduction of economic disparity between different regions and a harmonious and joint development of all member countries."

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic party, presented a sweeping "emergency program" for EEC survival in Paris yesterday.

In his six-point program, Mr. Brandt included a proposal to turn regular Common Market summit meetings into a central decision-making instrument for "European crisis management" and to permit deficit-ridden Britain and Italy to lag behind their seven partners in economic integration.

goal if developed and fully put into operation.

Many had hoped, however, that the delegates could do something to meet the immediate needs of the vast numbers of people who may die of starvation or malnutrition before any long-term plans to aid them can be put into final form.

While such problems were not solved here, representatives of the major food-exporting countries, who met during the conference with Adedeke Boesman, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, are due to meet here again Nov. 28 at his request. As a result of the food conference, the participants in the new meeting may have a clearer picture of how great the immediate problem is and how much food could be made available to meet it.

Parallel Deterioration

One complication here was that the preparations for the food conference did not reflect the parallel deterioration in the world food situation.

The committee structures for the conference were fashioned to deal with long-term problems and plans made in the form of draft resolutions by preparatory groups continued to follow the aims suggested by the organizers even as crop prospects worsened.

The change in world food conditions came between September, 1973, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed the food conference in a speech at the United Nations, and Nov. 5, when the delegates met here under auspices of the FAO, a United Nations agency.

Many countries faced the threat of famine as a result of widespread weather disasters, among them drought, floods, insect-plagues, and late planting or early snows and frost that damaged crops.

While the framework of the food conference remained unchanged, the threat of widespread famine heightened the sense of urgency about the work of the delegates here. National leaders who spoke at the meeting were not prevented by the long-term focus of the agenda from alluding to the world what they intended to do about the immediate threat.

Attention centered on opening day on Mr. Kissinger, who delivered what was considered to be the keynote speech.

Hopes of Increased Aid

There were widespread hopes that he would announce a large increase in aid from the United States and that his speech would start a wave of pledges that might meet the needs of the most seriously threatened countries—Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. Primary concern had shifted to these nations from the sub-Saharan regions of Africa, where a season of rains has eased the disastrous effects of a long drought.

Hopes for such a U.S. pledge flourished even though there had been clear signals that no such move would be forthcoming at the conference.

Mr. Kissinger gave none. But expectations rose after several senators persuaded Secretary of Agriculture Earl Buttz, the leader of the American delegation, to send a message to President Ford asking for permission to commit the United States to increase its emergency food aid to nations threatened with famine from one million tons to two million.

But even as they waited for a reply—which was eventually negative—the delegates were working to share programs based on the hopes they had brought here.

Aside from the primary hope of famine-threatened countries like Bangladesh for immediate relief, their delegates and others came here with a variety of goals, not all of which could be met because of basic conflicts.

Early Warning System

The delegates did adopt resolutions calling for a 10-million-ton-a-year food aid program and envisions an international grain reserve system, with supplies to be built up by cooperating nations in years of plenty to guard against future emergencies. They also approved a proposal for an early warning system to provide for the sharing of information on crops, supplies and any major projected changes in demand.

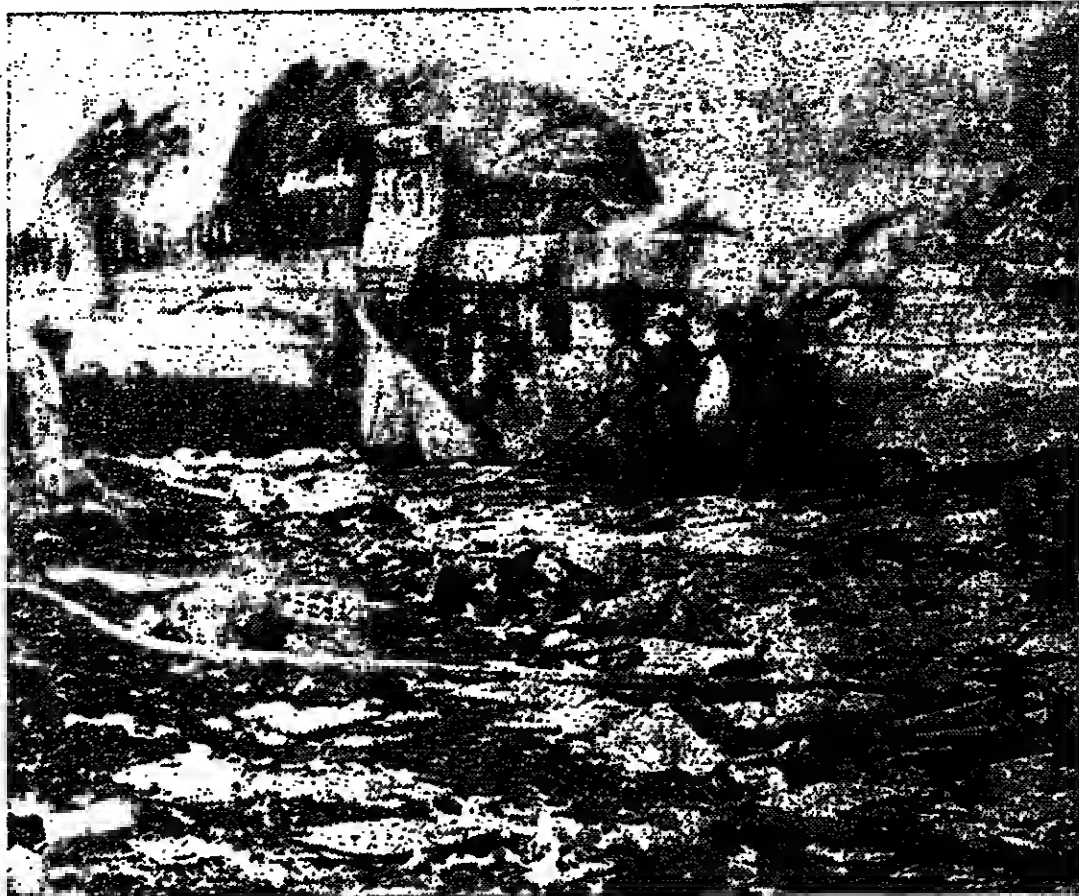
For the longer term they agreed on a resolution calling for an agricultural development fund, an idea proposed by a group including oil-producing nations, and they approved programs for irrigation, fertilizer, pesticide and nutrition assistance.

But all these are mere outlines on paper until specific action is taken to put them into operation. There were few specifics beyond the 10-million-ton figure for the food aid plan.

Despite all the uncertainties, delegates were generally pleased by what they had started.

Summing up yesterday, Mr. Boesman remarked: "I regard the results for the long term as extremely promising."

But he added: "There is still a very grave problem affecting the food supply of millions of people over the next few months."



Firemen spray smoldering wreckage of jet that crashed in Nairobi yesterday.

Lufthansa Boeing 747 Crashes in Kenya

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off, it sort of shook," she said. "You know, bounced. It got maybe several hundred feet off the ground and then it came down again. We were fortunate to be in the middle cabin."

"Miraculous Escape"

"The door opened and the crew was fabulous. They got the chute down and shoved us all out and we ran. With that, the plane exploded. It was such a miraculous escape."

Mrs. Oppenheimer said that the

members of her club, Universe Tour, were from Baltimore, Dallas and Los Angeles.

Other survivors ran through gaping holes in the fuselage to escape before flames engulfed the craft.

The tail and the right wing of the 747 were completely ripped off, with the left wing clinging on at an awkward angle. Mangled luggage, shoes, eyeglasses and other debris were strewn over a wide area.

Airline spokesmen said that the "black box" flight recorder

had been recovered and that investigators were flying in from Frankfurt to find out what caused the crash.

Ethiopian Crash

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—An Ethiopian Airlines DO-33 propeller plane crashed today at the town of Soddu, 170 miles south of here.

The pilot and co-pilot were killed and 21 passengers were injured, civil aviation authorities said.

Ford, Tanaka Reach Accord Along Broad Economic Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

officials are said to be willing to join the United States in an effort at oil conservation short of interfering with commercial needs, but are anxious to avoid any confrontation with the oil-producing Arab nations.

Communiqué's Wording

The wording of the communiqué seemed to leave open how far the Japanese may be willing to go in joining the American effort for conservation and for increasing the oil supply, as recently announced by Mr. Kissinger.

The communiqué also addressed, in an equally general way, the matter of nuclear arms control.

"The United States and Japan recognize the need for dedicated efforts by all countries to pursue additional arms limitation and

arms reduction measures, in particular controls over nuclear armaments, and to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices while facilitating the expanded use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Both countries underline the high responsibility of all nuclear-weapon states in such efforts, and note the importance of protecting non-nuclear weapon states against nuclear threats."

U.S. Korean Position

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The United States has no plans to reduce its military forces of 40,000 men in South Korea, Mr. Kissinger said today at a press conference.

Mr. Kissinger said today at a press conference.

Paris Admits Jets It Sold to Saudis May Be in Egypt

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—French officials today acknowledged that Mirage jets sold to Saudi Arabia may have found their way into Egypt.

The officials were commenting on reports from U.S. and Israeli military sources that three French-built Mirage training aircraft had been spotted in Egypt.

Three Mirage two-seater trainers left the air base at Istres, southern France, a month ago for Riyadh, stopping in Egypt on their way to the Saudi capital. "We should not be surprised if these planes are making a prolonged stay in Egypt," an official commented.

Despite repeated French denials, Egypt is also expected to take delivery shortly of the first batch of 50 of the latest Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers previously sold to Kuwait, previously informed sources said.

Paris Refuses Concessions In Bid to End Postal Strike

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP).—The French government stood firm today in refusing to make further concessions to postal workers who have been on strike for more than four weeks. There was no indication when the backlog of 1 1/2 million sacks of mail would start moving.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called on his cabinet ministers to "actively pursue the policy of fighting against inflation." He called this policy "indispensable for stopping the still excessive price increases and to preserve the level of employment."

The President said, "The mass of the workers are aware of the present difficulties of the French economy and have shown they do not wish to aggravate them."

These statements, read to newsmen by government spokesman André Rossi, indicated that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has no intention of giving in to the striking mailmen.

During a debate on the post and telecommunications budget in the National Assembly, Pierre Leleux, Secretary of State for Post and Telecommunications, said, "We are in favor of negotiation, but we have exhausted all the reserves of concessions that we can negotiate."

He declared that granting all the workers' demands would lead to a 30-per-cent wage increase and that giving in to a request for a 200-franc (\$40) bonus would unsettle the whole complicated wage structure of civil servants.

There was also no sign of a break in a Paris garbage collectors' strike, now entering its second week.

Pierre Weber, an Independent Republican deputy from eastern France, suggested that deputies should go out to help clean away the piles of debris around the National Assembly. But news photographers were the only ones with him as he went out to load some garbage onto a truck.

Pentagon Shows Some Concern

U.S. Is Scrounging Arms for Israel

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—To the rising concern of some Pentagon officials, the Defense Department is finding it difficult to satisfy Israel's requests for arms and at the same time meet the need for weapon modernization in the armed forces of the United States.

To meet Israel's requirements, the Defense Department is being forced to take away tanks, armor and National Guard units that are already short of their established quotas of tanks, according to Pentagon officials.

An example is the First Battalion of the 215th Armored Brigade, a National Guard unit based in Albany, N.Y. Rep. Samuel Stratton, a Democratic member of the House Armed Services Committee who received protest from guardsmen, said he had been informed by the Pentagon that the battalion had been ordered to turn over 43 M-48 tanks—virtually its full complement of the weapons—for shipment to Israel in the spring.

Missiles, Fighters

Officials say the same problem is arising with other weapons that are in short supply, such as TOW anti-tank missiles, "smart" bombs and late models of the F-4 fighter plane.

It is this heavy Israeli levy upon the arms supplies of the U.S. armed forces that helps explain the recent outburst of Gen. George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, against the power of the Israeli lobby in Congress, according to long-time associates of Gen. Brown. The Air Force general told a Duke University audience last month that Jews own the banks and newspapers in this country, though his associates say the remarks were not meant to be anti-Semitic.

But Gen. Brown's comments about the influence of the Israeli lobby in this country reflect a growing concern in both civilian and military ranks in the Pentagon over Israeli claims on U.S. arms supplies.

In the past, the Defense Department generally could rely upon its surplus stocks and current production to meet Israel's arms requirements. But that situation changed drastically after last fall's Arab-Israeli war.

Israel, which had been purchasing on credit about \$300 million worth of arms a year from the United States, increased its requirements this year to \$4.2 billion worth as it sought to re-equip its armed forces.

The Pentagon, finding it could no longer meet such requirements out of current production or surplus stocks, turned to its reserves as well as equipment in regular and reserve units.

At the same time, as a result of the high attrition of equipment and munitions in the Arab-Israeli war, the Pentagon has increased its own requirements of

various types of weapons, such as tanks and "smart" bombs.

Inevitably, according to officials, the readiness and training of the armed forces has been impaired as weapons in short supply are sent to Israel. But Pentagon officials emphasize that the ultimate judgment on how to strike a balance rests not with the Defense Department but with the White House and the National Security Council.

The White House, Pentagon officials acknowledge, may have a somewhat different perspective than the Pentagon in judging

Israel's security needs versus modernization requirements.

A political factor also enters the White House judgment as administration seeks to pry upon Israel to accept a negotiated settlement calling for withdrawal from some of its occupied territories. If Israel returns its borders, however, its security needs increase. The administration thus is seeking to encourage Israel along the negotiating route by assuring a continuing supply of arms to the United States.

Israel, Palestine Envoys at U Assail Each Other Over Ra

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20.—Representatives of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization assailed each other bitterly yesterday over the killings in the Israeli town of Beit Shean.

"While the United Nations is feasting the PLO murderers, the PLO is repaying them with the only currency they have—lives of innocent civilians," Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekrah said at a news conference. "This is Yasser Arafat's repayment to the United Nations, and the Arab governments which support and harbor the PLO must be held responsible."

But PLO spokesman Shafiq al-Hout gave an entirely different version of the death of two Israelis along with three guerrillas, members of what Mr. Hout called the Popular Democratic Front.

He said the Palestinians entered a residence for Israeli officers, "removed the families and asked for the release of Catholic Archbishop (Hilari) Capucci, who has been illegally held and tried in Jerusalem in contravention to international law and UN resolutions."

The Israelis have been charged with smuggling arms.

"The Palestinians 'sought to negotiate the release of those who are illegally held, thus saving the lives of all concerned,'" Mr. Hout said.

Mr. Tekrah dismissed Mr. Hout's version of the incident as a fabrication broadcast by Radio Damascus before any of the facts became known. He charged that the attack was an "illustration of the bestiality of Arab terrorists, who he said go through initiation rites featuring disembowelment of live cats and chickens and drinking the animals' blood."

Mr. Hout's reply accepted responsibility for the guerrillas' action and said he would approve similar action by his own organization if it was asked to release the "innocent, illegally tried people."

"We are not embarrassed," he said to a questioner. "I think it should be embarrassing to the Israelis."

Mr. Hout said the "continued repressive measures" against pro-PLO Arab demonstrators in the Israeli-occupied West Bank region while the UN is debating the question of Palestine showed "Israel's built-in contempt for the world body."

In contrast, he said, the PLO is seeking a political and diplomatic solution here through establishment of a permanent observer mission.

© Los Angeles Times.

Indian Official 'Concerned' Over Cento Exercise

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Defense Minister Swaran Singh informed the Parliament today that the United States, Britain, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey were holding a joint naval exercise in the Indian Ocean and expressed India's "deep concern over these developments in our neighborhood."

He said that Pakistan was host to the exercises, which he called the "biggest ever" held under the Central Treaty Organization.

"I hope Pakistan would realize it is not in its own interest to embark on an adventurist course in regards to India," Mr. Singh warned.

In answer to a question, he said that Pakistan's participation in these exercises came in the way of normalization of relations with India and that it hampered efforts to strengthen peace in the subcontinent.

"However, we will not postpone nor stop our efforts to settle disputes by negotiations," Mr. Singh said.

Officials of the two countries are currently holding talks to resume overflights and trade relations that were cut off during the 1971 war over Bangladesh.

Iran Airliner Opens China, Japan Service

PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—An Iranian airliner, a Boeing 707, landed here today on an inaugural flight from Tehran to Tokyo.

Iran Air, the fifth non-Communist airline with regular flights to Peking.

Three other non-Communist airlines, French, Pakistani and Ethiopian, fly to Peking from the West and Japan Air Lines also serves Peking.

French Position

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (UPI).—France called today for Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands it occupies and for a resumption of the Middle East peace talks in Geneva.

Ambassador Louis de Guiringaud urged the UN General Assembly to seize the "olive branch"

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Watergate Trial

Jury Hears Nixon and Aides Discuss Money for Burglars

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—In mid-April, 1973, Richard Nixon urged his top aides to try to get "all these guys who participated in raising the money... stick to their line that they did not raise this money to obstruct justice."

The problem of explaining the thousands of dollars passed to the Watergate break-in defendants as discussed in taped conversations heard today at the Watergate cover-up trial.

In a series of meetings and telephone conversations on April 1973, Mr. Nixon and aides R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman discussed the fact that former Nixon campaign deputy John Stuart Magruder had begun hiring prosecutors what he knew was the break-in and cover-up. They also expressed concern about what John Dean said, then

White House counsel, might say. Dean had begun negotiating with the prosecutors in the hope of getting immunity from prosecution in exchange for his testimony.

During a late-night telephone conversation on April 14, Mr. Nixon told Ehrlichman that all the people involved in raising money for the original Watergate defendants must "have a straight damn line that, of course, we raised money. Be very honest about it. But, uh, we raised money for a purpose we thought was perfectly proper...."

"We weren't trying to shut them up, we just didn't want them to talk to the press.... That's perfectly legitimate, isn't it?"

Deleted Passage

That part of the Ehrlichman telephone conversation was deleted from the Watergate transcripts released on April 30 of this year by Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, former Attorney General John Mitchell, former assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson, a one-time lawyer for the Nixon re-election committee, are charged with conspiring to obstruct the investigation of the Watergate break-in.

Minutes before his late-night conversation with Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon had talked on the telephone with Mr. Haldeman and discussed the possibility that some of the break-in defendants would say they received money in exchange for their silence.

"Like [James] McCord has said it was the purpose," Mr. Nixon said and then added, "We shall see. You know it's the word of the of the folks against the word of the men that raised the money, huh?"

"That's right," Mr. Haldeman responded.

The jury also heard how Mr. Mitchell refused to take the blame for Watergate despite White House pressure. White House tape, also of April 14, 1973, recorded Ehrlichman reporting on how Mr. Mitchell received Mr. Nixon's suggestion that he accept the blame.

"He lobbed mudballs at the White House at every opportunity," Ehrlichman was heard telling Mr. Nixon after his unsuccessful effort.

"He is an innocent man in his heart and in his mind and he does not intend to move off that position," Ehrlichman reported.

"He said, 'I'm indicted it is going to be very hard, but I can't let people get away with this kind of thing.... I am just going to have to defend myself every way I can.'"

Ehrlichman told Mr. Nixon that Dean had "sort of a hypothesis" that Ehrlichman might be involved in obstruction of justice because he approved Dean's contacting Herbert Kalmbach to raise money for the Watergate defendants.

"As a matter of fact, I didn't refer him to Kalmbach," Ehrlichman was heard telling the president. "He came to me and said, 'May I go to Kalmbach?'"

Haldeman: "He did the same thing to me."

Nixon: "Go to Kalmbach for the purpose of?"

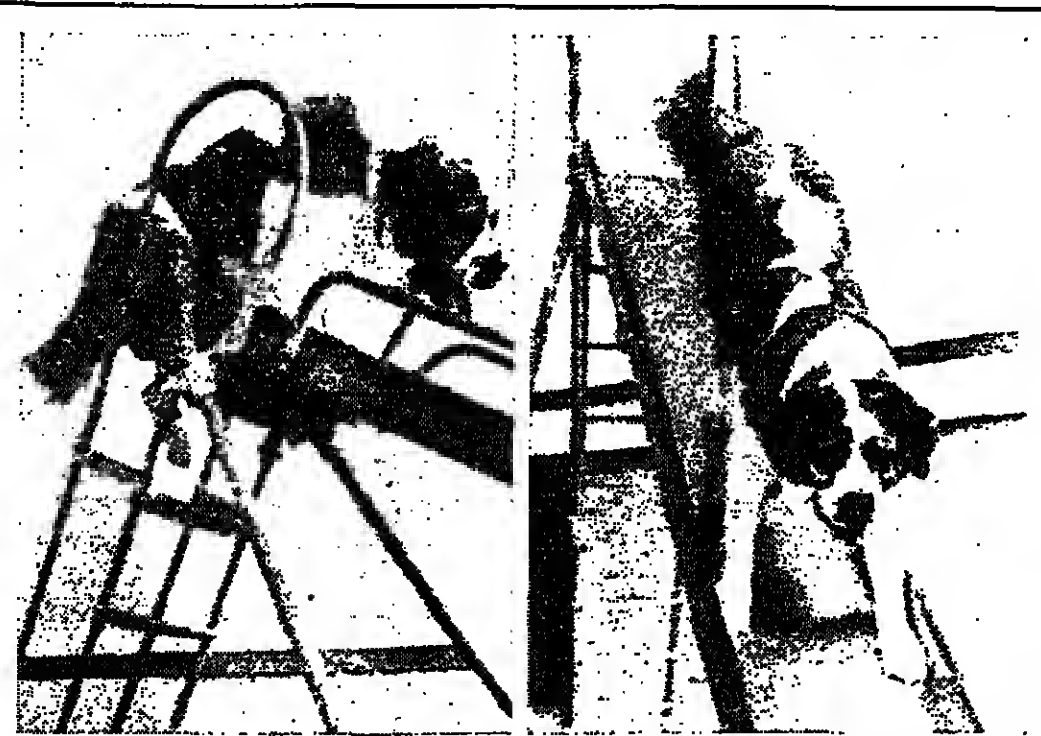
Ehrlichman: "For the purpose of getting Herb to raise some money. For the purpose of paying the defendants. For the purpose of keeping them, quote, on the reservation, unquote."

Mr. Nixon replied that "with that they could tie you and Bob into a conspiracy to obstruct justice," and Ehrlichman responded: "That's his theory."

A little more than two weeks after that conversation, Mr. Nixon announced the resignations of Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman, "two of the finest public servants I have ever known," and the dismissal of Dean.

Nixon to Be Examined

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—A court-appointed medical team will examine Mr. Nixon at his home in San Clemente, Calif., on Monday to determine if he is well enough to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial, it was announced today.



WHAT GOES UP...—Murphy, a 3-year-old Saint Bernard, who takes up a sizable chunk of her owner's home in Ohio, developed a love for slides as a puppy. Now, a 175-pound adult, she finds that she can't kick the habit. The climb up the ladder is a bit harder than it was, but that makes her love the slide down all the more.

Detailed Reports Exchanged

Adequate Safety Found in U.S.-Soviet Flight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Adequate safeguards are being taken to protect astronauts and cosmonauts during next summer's joint U.S.-Soviet orbital mission, according to Chester Lee, head of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"This program is no different from any previous NASA program—crew safety will continue to be paramount," he said. "In the assessment that we have completed, we are satisfied that no unacceptable or unusual safety risk has been uncovered."

Asked about the deaths of three cosmonauts during re-entry of Soyuz-11 in 1971 and the recent failure of Soyuz-15 to link up with the Salyut-3 space station, Mr. Lee replied:

"The Soviets gave us a very detailed report on the Soyuz-11 mission. They made the tests they ran and the fixes made, which since have been demonstrated on two unmanned Soyuz flights and on the manned Soyuz-12 and 13, 14 and 15 flights."

System Malfunction

Soyuz-12 and 13 were brief earth-orbit flights to test new equipment. The Soyuz-14 crew docked with Salyut-3 and spent two weeks in the space lab. Soyuz-15 was unsuccessful in attempts to dock with the station and the two cosmonauts returned to earth after two days.

The Russians reported that an automatic system aboard Soyuz-15 made incorrect rendezvous maneuvers, prohibiting a docking.

Mr. Lee said that the managers have no relationship to the joint mission, in which the three astronauts in the U.S. Apollo ship are to conduct all the rendezvous maneuvers, with Soyuz being an orbiting target.

"Our approach has been to postulate types of failures that

could occur," he said.

For instance, he said, somebody cutting in line in the cafeteria could spark a fight, and the students tend to take sides with members of their own race. So they have put monitors in the lunch room.

She also said she thinks parents are playing a large role in the disorders by keeping their children out of school.

About 45,000 of the city's 92,000 public school students were assigned to different schools this fall, and 18,000 are being bused.

Horace Kincaid, a black Roxbury High School senior, who also serves on the Bilingual Committee, said that he thought blacks were getting better services, such as textbooks and school repairs, in schools where there are whites.

"With this change, everybody's eye is on education," Horace said, "and it will improve." He is bothered, however, by the attitudes of school officials. "We can't stop in the hallways and talk to each other—they're afraid we'll fight," he said.

Al Williams, a black who attended a recent Boston discussion session with students from the U.S. South who have had to cope

were potentially catastrophic—for example, fire, uncontrolled thrusting, decompression, collision or structural impact," he said. "We agreed with the Soviets to exchange safety assessment reports in the critical areas as we mutually see them. We have made independent assessments of each catastrophic hazard we identify."

Some Boston Students Seek Greater Influence in Schools

By Sara Hansard

BOSTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Amid the controversy over busing to achieve racial balance in Boston's high schools, some students feel they should have more influence on the system that has so drastically changed their lives.

Connie Ramani, a white junior high school student, said she thinks "they should let the kids make the decisions, too, not just the parents."

She is not happy about being bused away from the school that she went to for the last two years. She said, "It's kind of scary going to a new high school. But now that I've met some kids, it's getting better. It's something you have to get used to."

Connie serves on the Bilingual Committee which has been set up to help ease student tensions. She thinks that some progress has been made in that direction since U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity's decision to force the busing was implemented.

As an example, she cites the student information center that the committee has created in her school. Composed of equal numbers of black and white students, the center tries to solve small problems "before they get too big."

Taking Sides

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radar surveys of seven regions of the southern hemisphere. Hundreds of areas were studied within those seven regions, one-third of which were discovered to be "suspicious" and "marginal" for landing.

Radar echoes of planets reveal surface dielectric constants, accurate measures of soil firmness or looseness. The constants for many regions turned out to be the rough equivalent of quicksand.

"The soft spots were pretty well distributed over the whole planet and covered a fair number of large areas," Dr. Sagan said. "This is very worrisome for the Viking mission, very worrisome indeed."

Fewer sites were found to be

ed from Cape Kennedy next summer, culminating a \$800-million program that began more than five years ago. The first Viking would go into orbit around Mars in the last week of June and land on July 4, 1976, the bicentennial year of the United States.

Landing Sites

Landing sites for both spacecraft have been chosen on the basis of geological interest and the possibility of finding existing or fossil life. Four sites have been picked for the two spacecraft, all of them north of the Martian equator and low enough in elevation and wet enough to be likely places for life.

Only two of the northern sites have been probed by radar to gauge their softness and those in 1967, when radar techniques were not as advanced as they are today. Since then, only the southern Martian hemisphere has been in radar view of the earth.

In 1971 and again in 1973, radio telescopes at Goldstone, Calif.; Haystack, Mass.; and Arecibo, Puerto Rico, made exhaustive

Floor Action Awaits Kissinger Testimony

Senate Unit Backs Trade Reform

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The Senate Finance Committee today unanimously approved the first major reform in trade legislation in 10 years, giving the President authority to proceed with the next round of international trade negotiations.

However, the panel, in a highly unusual procedure, reserved judgment on one of the trade bill's most controversial sections, the linking of Soviet trade benefits to the emigration of Soviet minorities.

Under an agreement worked out yesterday, the measure was reported to the Senate on the understanding that no floor action would be taken until Secretary of State Henry Kissinger appeared before the committee on Dec. 3 to explain in detail the compromise reached by him and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., on the emigration issue.

Later, committee chairman Russell Long, D-La., told newsmen that "the enactment of the committee bill should help the economy of the United States. Expanded trade opportunities will mean more jobs for U.S. workers but at the same time increased imports may require difficult economic adjustments for some communities."

The bill has been stalled several months and further delay threatened to leave this Congress too little time to deal with it. That would require starting the legislative process from the beginning in the new Congress.

The House-passed version does not contain the Soviet benefits, and the AFL-CIO policy council has urged that the bill not be passed in the current session.

Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Independent-Va., had pressed the committee to hold up action until Mr. Kissinger appeared to give more details on the Soviet emigration issue, particularly since the so-called Jackson Amendment

language is to be added on the Senate floor.

Under the Kissinger-Jackson compromise, the Soviet Union would be eligible for most-favored-nation status and U.S. credits in return for removing barriers to emigration by minorities.

With Mr. Kissinger out of the country until after Thanksgiving, there was growing concern among supporters of the bill. But Sen. Jackson is understood to have discussed the matter with Sen. Byrd late Monday, and the compromise was reached in the committee yesterday morning.

After Mr. Kissinger appears, the

committee is expected to decide in executive session whether to offer its own language on the issue, support the Jackson version or do nothing.

Although no floor action will be taken in the Senate until after Dec. 3, supporters said yesterday that the momentum is now building.

In Moscow, Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alexei Manzhulo warned that meaningful detente between the United States and the Soviet Union is impossible unless the United States removes trade barriers against Russian goods.

U.S. House Unit Votes to End 22% Oil Depletion Allowance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).

—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to bring a complete end to the controversial 22 per cent oil depletion allowance by 1979 and to terminate it for large companies next year.

The committee also voted to give some tax relief next year to nearly 40 million individuals and couples, about half of them with incomes under \$7,000 and most of the rest with incomes between \$7,000 and \$15,000.

Technically, the committee could take another look tomorrow at some of the actions it took yesterday, when it will have the draft of the legislation before it.

But it will not be able to reconsider its decision on the depletion allowance. Liberals on the committee, who won a dramatic 13-12 vote on ending the depletion allowance for big companies next year, demanded an immediate reconsideration and got it.

That meant, under the House rules, that there could be no further reconsideration. That is what the liberals, fearful of strong overnight lobbying attempts by the oil industry, feared.

Conservatives Thwarted

The day's actions in the committee thus appeared to have thwarted the strategy launched by conservatives Monday, who hoped to enact a slow phaseout of the depletion allowance this year to forestall harsher action against the oil industry by the new, more liberal, Congress that will take office next year.

The tax relief for low incomes will come in the form of an increase in what is known as the low-income allowance, or sometimes as the minimum standard deduction. This is set at \$1,300 now, for either single persons or married couples, and would be increased to \$1,600 for single in-

dividuals and \$1,900 for married couples.

Tax relief mainly for middle-income individuals would come about as a result of an increase in the standard deduction from the present 15 per cent of income, or \$2,000, whichever is lower, to 16 per cent, or \$2,300.

This provision would aid some with lower incomes and a few in the upper brackets, but would center on middle-income persons.

Average Reduction

The average reduction for the 13.3 million taxpayers with incomes below \$7,000 who would be aided by the legislation would be \$53 a year.

For the 15.9 million taxpayers with incomes between \$7,000 and \$15,000 who would be helped, the average tax cut would be \$53 a year.

For the 3.1 million taxpayers with incomes above \$15,000 to \$20,000 bracket who would be helped the average reduction would be \$66 a year. And for the 1.2 million in the over-\$20,000 bracket who would be helped, the average reduction would be \$88 a year.

Relatively few taxpayers in the upper-middle and upper-income brackets would receive any tax reduction because most of them claim itemized instead of the standard deductions.

\$130,000 Music Theft Is Laid to 2 in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 (Reuters).

—Two men were charged yesterday with stealing 17,724 records valued at \$137,000 in a case worth nearly \$130,000.

Police said the men used fork lifts to load their haul onto a truck after tunneling their way into a Radio Corporation of America warehouse here.

Filipino Arrives in U.S. After His Father's Demand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—A 16-year-old Filipino youth was sent to the United States after his father held the Philippine ambassador at gunpoint's reunited with his family to

Appearing tired but calm, Naeon Lechoco Jr. was embraced by his mother at Dulles International Airport as he completed 10,000-mile trip.

An attorney for the family said they would try to have the boy see his father as soon as possible.

The boy's father threw down a gun and surrendered to police yesterday at the Philippine Embassy chancery when Manila authorities agreed to send the youth to his family.

Young Naeon, escorted by a Philippine police chief, off of the Philippine presidential guard, told newsmen at the port that he had been free to re-join the Philippines since last October but remained to finish school and help his grandfather.

New Yorker Released

in \$750,000 Ransom

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP).—A businessman kidnapped from a Long Island home a week ago has been released after payment of a \$750,000 ransom, the FBI reported today.

Jack Teich, 34, was released at Kennedy International Airport late yesterday. He was reported in good condition. An FBI spokesman said that Mr. Teich's father of two, was abducted in 1973.

May Be Too Soft—or Hard—for Viking Landing

Mars Surface Poses Problem for U.S. in 1976

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The U.S. mission to land two unmanned Viking spacecraft on Mars in 1976 is threatened by recent findings that much of the Martian surface is either too soft or too hard for a safe landing.

Scientists are far more concerned that parts of Mars might be too soft, a worry provoked by recent suggestion that a Soviet spacecraft attempting to land in 1968 was swallowed up by the Martian equivalent of quicksand.

Concerns were triggered by Viking test two weeks ago when the spacecraft's footpads sank as much as two feet into a kind of dust it might encounter on Mars.

If the footpad test had been actual landing the spacecraft would have sunk in up to its belly," said Cornell University's Carl Sagan, a Viking scientist and a member of the team that led the landing sites. "It's a sample arm made absolutely useless."

Two Vikings are to be launched

ed from Cape Kennedy next summer, culminating a \$800-million program that began more than five years ago. The first Viking would go into orbit around Mars in the last week of June and land on July 4, 1976, the bicentennial year of the United States.

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Martini off the rocks

People have been drinking Martini on the rocks for years. Which is fine, but it always takes a little time for the ice to bring that light, bright, friendly taste to just the right temperature for drinking.

So in the interests of progress, we've come up with a quicker method. Just keep your Martini in the fridge and your glasses in the freezer. That way your Martini will always be at the perfect temperature.

Of course you won't be able to keep any food in your freezer, but it's a small price to pay for perfection.

The right one

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Good Start for Britain

In Queen Elizabeth's speech opening the new Parliament last month, Britain's Labor government made the ritualistic vow to enact its entire election program, including a drastic extension of public ownership of industry. It was time to chuck the Socialist rhetoric and confront the grim realities of Britain's economic position—and that is what Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey did.

Mr. Healey had to start from the facts that Britain had been worse off economically than most of its competitors prior to the world fuel crisis and had been hit harder than many by the soaring oil prices. He had to strive for a delicate balance among five objectives: full employment, economic growth, social justice, stable prices and a balance in foreign accounts.

It required courage, especially from a Labor chancellor, to warn that "a great majority" of Britons can expect no increase in living standards for several years; that encouraging investment, productivity and exports must get priority over increased government and consumer spending; that \$3.6 billion in price and tax relief for industry is required to head off bankruptcies and unemployment. Mr. Healey also hit the bullet in a way President Ford still shies away from by tripling the tax on gasoline.

The financial relief for business was only about half the total requested by industry leaders; but it will ease the pressure on many enterprises whose profit margins had been wiped out by the previous Labor government's policy of strict price controls but only voluntary wage restraints. At this time, Mr. Healey probably could have gone no further in granting price increases to both public and private industries without jeopardizing the government's hard-won Social Contract, under which the trade unions promise to hold demands for wage increases in line with boosts in the cost of living.

The chancellor still felt it necessary to warn individual unions that if wages should rise above the limits agreed by the Trades Union Congress under the Social Contract, the government would be forced to take steps to curb demand, with further increases in unemployment. Despite Mr. Healey's warning on wages, the TUC hailed the budget as "a courageous endeavor to protect employment, stimulate investment and promote social fairness."

Britain's road to recovery and viability will be "painful and disconcerting," as Mr. Healey said of some parts of his budget. But the chancellor has headed his country in the right direction with a political toughness and courage that might usefully be emulated by some of Britain's allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Little Hunger

The problem of translating the intentions and the paper structures of the Rome food conference into effective programs in the real world will require political will of a high order. But hunger—that reality which is essential for the development of political will on this subject—is largely an abstraction in those countries which must shoulder most of the early political burdens required by the Rome agreements.

Some of those agreements will require a great deal of the American people—more, perhaps, than their government is now prepared to ask of them. Contributions to cutting down world hunger will range from using less fertilizer on lawns and golf courses to suffering real dislocations in the agricultural economy as the nation shifts from a self-indulgent posture to one more in keeping with responsible membership in a world beset by critical shortages. It also means thinking about our own meals differently.

For some Americans, pictures of hungry children or the knowledge that 32 countries are endangered by the food crisis will be sufficient reason to support whatever policy changes or whatever sacrifices may be called for. For others, a small food relief organization called Oxfam-America has a useful idea.

It asks that Americans fast today in order to gain a sense of the reality of hunger.

The response to this appeal has been remarkable. The governors of Utah and Tennessee have declared Nov. 21 to be a day of fasting in their states. Communities from Moscow, Idaho, to Purchase, N. Y., are developing overall plans for the day. Approximately 500 colleges and an equal number of church and other voluntary groups are participating. All of them will contribute the money saved by fasting to the Oxfam food relief program for developing countries.

The larger and more important aspect of the fast is the impact it can have on the sensibilities of the American people. Once having known something of hunger, we overfed Americans may be a little more inclined to reconsider this country's wasteful meat-heavy patterns of food consumption and be impelled to make the sacrifices necessary to help feed a hungry world. If enough Americans participate, their timid government may even be emboldened to develop the kind of program that would help diminish the specter of famine abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unbitter Irishman

With Northern Ireland wracked by bloody sectarian strife, the election last year of Erskine Hamilton Childers as President of the Irish Republic was a rare stroke of fortune. On its face, his candidacy seemed almost bizarre: born in London, educated in England, possessed of a Cambridge accent but possessing only a smidgen of Gaelic, a naturalized Irish citizen.

Above all, Mr. Childers was a Protestant in a country 95 per cent Catholic. Yet, in a remarkable display of religious tolerance whose significance should not have been ignored north of the border, the Irish voters decisively elected this wise, witty man over a respected Catholic opponent.

His victory owed something to his name: His father was a martyr in the fight for

Irish independence. But it also owed much to his own character; to his determination to use his office to advance "a sort of common feeling between the two parts" of Ireland and to further understanding between Catholics and Protestants in Ulster.

As a teen-ager, Mr. Childers was taken to visit his father in prison the night before the latter was executed by an Irish Free State firing squad. "He asked me to promise I would never be bitter," Mr. Childers recalled. President Childers kept that promise through a long career of distinguished service to his country and his death at 68 is a grievous loss for others, as well as for Irishmen, North and South.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger on Energy Crisis

Mr. Kissinger's speech on the energy crisis was a major statement of American policy on a theme of the highest importance. As Mr. Kissinger says, the Western world faces a crisis in which the stakes are as high as they were 25 years ago. Perhaps they are higher. The full effects of the quadrupling of oil prices are yet to come. Industrial nations are facing a degree of inflation that could destroy their economic and political institutions. Developing countries are facing starvation. Even the oil producers themselves are facing a situation in which their surplus money will destroy the functioning of the international monetary system which alone can bring them any benefit from their earnings. This crisis is not yet as visible as war, so it fails to produce the same kind of response among people who should be allies. But it needs that kind of response, and it does have the advantage that it should make all countries allies if they see their real interests in the right perspective.

—From the Times (London).

U.S., Russia and Mideast

War was averted between Syria and Israel at the end of last week only, we are told, by the joint and massive diplomatic intervention of America and Russia. The situation remains in many ways ominously reminiscent of that immediately preceding the 1967 war—except that it has shifted radically in favor of the Arabs and Russia, and against Israel and America. . . . Unfortunately there is even less reason now than in the past to believe that Russia's present cooperation to prevent an explosion at this moment is inspired by anything more than temporary expediency. Another war might achieve the main aim of Russia's Western diplomacy by irretrievably splitting America from Europe. In addition, another oil embargo would have excellent prospects of shattering the capitalist world to its foundations and accelerating the present social and political turmoil of the West into disintegration according to the Marxist textbook. Soviet imperialism would then have achieved its goal.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

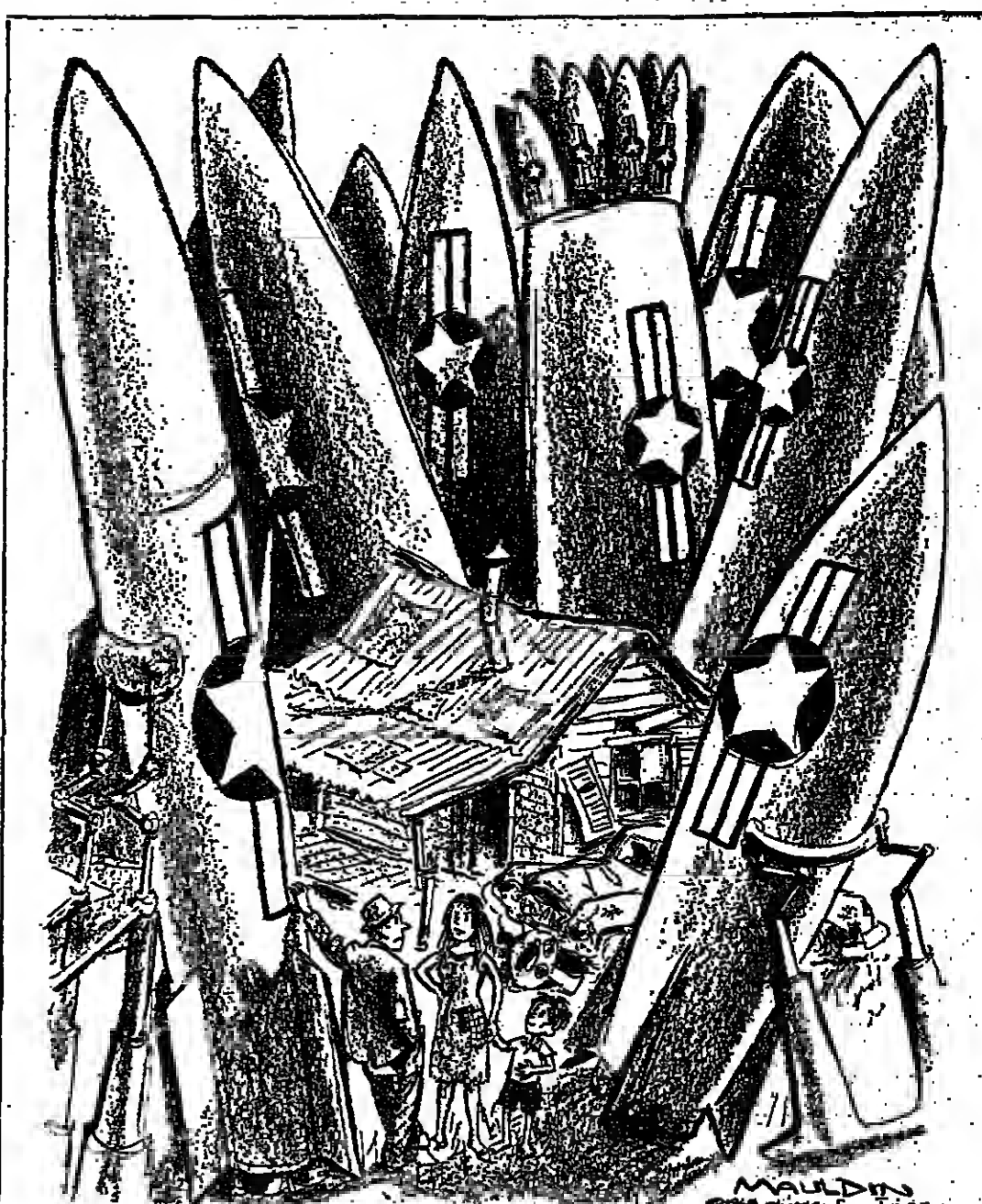
November 21, 1899

LONDON—Now that the German Emperor is actually on British soil, the papers are as busy speculating on the political significance of the Imperial visit as some of them recently were in declaring that the Kaiser would not make the trip at all. And this, in spite of the fact that the Emperor has announced that the visit was to be purely a family one. . . . a promise long ago given to his august grandmother.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1924

WASHINGTON—The relations of the United States with the Chilean junta are frank and friendly, but unofficial, according to William Collier, the American Ambassador to Chile. In an interview with the United Press, Ambassador Collier said that although the recognition of Chile was purely the President's prerogative, he was convinced that official action was impossible until the constitutional government was restored.



'We've Spent So Much on Defense That There's Not Much Left to Defend.'

Shifting From Growth to Survival

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—The soaring prices of oil and other world commodities, the shortage of food, the heightened tension between the developed and developing countries, the new disease of stagflation—are all these manifestations of a transient crisis or something far deeper and more enduring: the approaching end of the world's explosive population and economic growth?

That is emerging as the basic issue beneath the day-to-day politics and economics of all nations. The world's cardinal objective appears to be shifting from growth to survival.

The Columbia University economist Emile Benoit has put the problem dramatically: "Our earth, we now begin to realize, does not and cannot supply us with an unlimited amount of usable energy, raw materials, foodstuffs, safe dumping grounds for our waste products—or even standing room. It is not an inexhaustible cornucopia. It is much more like an interplanetary vehicle, where resources must be carefully conserved, waste products must be minimized and recycled, and where the number of passengers must be carefully limited to those that can be taken aboard without overcrowding. . . . We have, in effect, a revolution of rising expectation, superimposed on a population explosion, in a world of fixed dimensions and limited productive capacity."

Disagreement

Economists and technologists disagree on how long it will take before the earth's minerals, fossil fuels and other nonrenewable resources will give out. Some, like Prof. William Nordhaus of Yale University, find the notion of our running out of mineral supplies "ridiculous." "The entire planet is composed of minerals," says Prof. Nordhaus, "and man can hardly mine himself out."

But Prof. Benoit calls such statements "unfortunate hyperbole." He calculates that the consumption of major minerals is now about 2.7 billion tons a year and that at even a 3-per-cent annual growth rate the consumption of minerals in a single year 1,000 years from now would exceed the entire weight of the earth. In actuality, given the estimated amount of minerals in extractable concentrations, the continuation of annual growth at a 3-per-cent rate would exhaust the earth's usable minerals in two centuries.

The earth's finite resources,

even if used in combination with virtually infinite nuclear and solar power, set limits on exponential population and industrial growth, as does the earth's fragile atmosphere. The critical question is what the probable time limits are.

The astonishing development in the 1970s shows how close those limits have suddenly come to seem. The need to slow down growth to sustainable rates is affecting thinking in all fields; the world's supply of energy, its financial stability and its peace appear to be bound up together.

In his speech last week at the University of Chicago, Secretary of State Kissinger declared that energy conservation had become crucial and that the industrialized countries of North America, Western Europe and Japan would have to "manage the growth of their economies without increasing the volume of their oil imports over the next decade."

Does managing growth—whether for a decade or for much longer—mean slower growth or even negative growth? And is the determined effort of governments to ignore physical limits, which currently are worsened by the oil-producing countries' deliberate restriction of supply, the underlying cause of world inflation?

Trying to achieve full employment simply by increasing total money demand—without changing the underlying industrial structure of national economies, which are geared to the lavish use of increasingly scarce fuels, minerals and other resources—would only aggravate the problem of inflation and declining real standards of living and intensify both national and international economic disorders.

But can capitalist economies survive in a no-growth world? Since the war, growth has eased social tensions in every nation by providing jobs and higher incomes for increasing labor forces.

Tensions Imposed

The end of growth would impose heightened tensions on both the international order and the internal structure of nations. Laissez-faire capitalism was conceived in an environment in which growth knew no limits and patterns of economic development needed no controls or direction. The growing shortage of world resources will heighten the need for governmental policies and international cooperation to deal with the competing pressures of different groups and nations.

out the world's population curve. Why can't Buckley see this?

HARLAN W. HAMILTON, Poole, England.

'Fairy Tales'

According to a "fairy tale" circulating in Tacoma, Wash. (NET Nov. 16-17), it seems that in the field of international commerce, dung is being exchanged for oil money. These two products, as willed by nature, have a great deal in common—both being so close to the earth.

An orange, on the other hand, grows higher up, on a tree, and its color reminds one of the sun which hopefully will shine tomorrow for all humanity. That, gentlemen, would be a real "fairy tale!"

ESTHER DELCOURT, Paris.

The Lame-Duck Label

What Makes Jerry Run

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There's a story and a certain basic logic behind President Ford's announcement that he will definitely seek election to the presidency in 1976, whether he does eventually or not. The announcement went against his original decision to retire from the House of Representatives in 1977, and it went beyond the statement he made after he got into the White House that he would "probably" run again. He switched for various reasons.

After the illness of his wife, rumors circulated in Washington that he would now keep his promise to her, made several years ago, to get out of politics for good at the end of his present term. There was no factual basis for these rumors, but Washington lives on gossip and speculation, and politicians act on their hunches.

After the midterm elections, when Ford campaigned so strenuously and his party lost so heavily in the congressional and particularly the gubernatorial races, his popularity dropped and the speculation about his retirement increased.

Reagan's Role

At this point, the retiring governor of California, Ronald Reagan, seemed to be expanding his speaking engagements to Republican rallies all over the country, and talking vaguely about being available in '76. There were more rumors, however, that his long service as Republican leader in the House. Under circumstances, it is easier other Republican leaders to change him and the party is under the same obligation nominate him.

In fact, one of the President's own cabinet members not only took this gossip about a Reagan-Wallace ticket seriously, but remarked privately the other day: "The way things are going in this country, I'd vote for Ronald Reagan if he were running." Ford's other close friends on Capitol Hill, accordingly urged him to remove all doubt about seeking election. Otherwise, they argued, with a weak Republican minority in both houses, his authority would be weakened, his legislative program would be in serious jeopardy, and he might even lose control over his own party.

It is also understood that Secretary of State Kissinger made the point to the President that his ability to negotiate effectively with foreign governments would be seriously and increasingly hampered if he seemed to be a lame-duck President.

The Russians in particular, a singer is said to have emphasized would not be inclined to enter into any long-term strategic agreements with a President might not be able to get through the Congress, and not be around to support it after '76.

Also, a weakened President might encourage the Russian take risks in the Middle East to "test" Ford as they tested Kennedy in Cuba, believing that he was not wholly in command of presidential power.

Accordingly, President Ford went to a Sigma Delta Chi luncheon the other day, prepared to announce, if he was asked, he would definitely seek election to the White House. The next day, he had his secretary make the firm announcement.

This has temporarily strengthened his position, but he is assured of the nomination, normal circumstances, it is difficult, almost unthinkable, a party to refuse the nomination. His friends at last want to do so gives up the advantage running with all the prestige the White House, and among a reputation of the party's leader. But Ford is not a "lame" President.

He was not chosen by his electors or elected by the people. In he has never been elected seriously by his party in a nominating convention, after his long service as Republican leader in the House. Under circumstances, it is easier other Republican leaders to change him and the party is under the same obligation nominate him.

On His Record

His chances of nomination, therefore, are likely to rest, so much on the fact that he would run as President, but his record in dealing with economy and foreign policy the next 30 months.

He will have great psychological advantages in the nomination convention for he will be going over the biennial elections on July 4, 1976, just before the Republicans meet to elect their leaders for the next year, but even so, his hand of the economy and the arms race will be a heavy burden. His record will probably be decisive.

For this reason alone, he undoubtedly will be announced intention to run, for as a lame-duck President, his capacity deal with both domestic and foreign policy would have been gravely weakened.

A Dream About the Impossible

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—These Americans who are today trying to save their consciences by indulging in a day's fasting to benefit the world's starving millions are engaging in a meaningless gesture. It will achieve little, except make them sleep more easily tonight, with a false sense of duty done and the puffed-up self-admiration of the habitual do-gooder.

But today could also become a turning point in their own lives and in the world's heading rush to disaster if they choose to make it so. One day's fast, in response to the well-publicized appeal by Oxfam, with all the reminders on television and in the newspapers, and with a big meal to come, is easy. But a self-denying ordinance once a week, week after week, eating the bare minimum and channeling the money thus saved to help the world's hungry, would be a different proposition altogether.

Americans like the grand gesture. It makes them feel good, and it makes others see how noble they are. But the long pull, the habits of self-denial, the rigors of national discipline, are not for them. Or are they? Are their political leaders, who have sought to make the nation the self-sacrifice which the world situation demands, misjudging the people's mood?

Wider Malaise

For it is not enough to eat a little less, even once a week. The specter of starvation which today haunts every American home, through the television screen, is a symptom of the wider malaise which is afflicting the world outside, and is threatening to disrupt the world order on which even Americans have to rely for their well-being. But the nation's leaders talk of "interdependence" while they refuse to translate the slogan into the harsh realities of political life. Conventional wisdom tells them that there are more votes to be lost than gained by a program of international aid.

But conventional wisdom works only in conventional situations—if, then, even aid programs will not now save the day, although they will, and must, save the lives of many people now slowly dying of starvation. But if today's Oxfam fast could be converted into a regular weekly event, in the United States as well as in other rich countries, it would not only provide the food to feed the hungry. By involving the bulk of the population, it could also create a political atmosphere in which national leaders might feel it right to propose programs of truly global

interdependence, programs whose vast cost a citizenry more conscious of the real issues may be prepared to meet.

What is required is nothing less than a restructuring of the international system, which at present benefits only about a quarter of the world's population, so that it should serve also the remaining three-quarters which now live in conditions of abject poverty. It is a task so immense, and the changes it must bring about in today's world are so radical, that it could be accomplished only by a program of international cooperation harnessing together the United States and the Soviet Union, Europe as well as Japan, China as well as the rest of the developing countries.

There are signs in the Kremlin that at least some of the Soviet leaders are ready for an enterprise of this kind—while others, admittedly, seem eager to see the "crumbling of capitalism"—and, with it, of the whole non-Communist world—which they have predicted so often. But the more enlightened Soviet leaders, who know that the Soviet regime is itself endangered by the rush of change already occurring in the world, cannot expect their own system to survive if everything around them should begin to crumble. They fear world disorder as much as the most conservative capitalists do, and they are ready to cooperate with the West to avert it.

In China, too, the political forces which press for the modernization of their country may now be glimpsed from time to time through the fog of words that envelops the leadership debate in Peking and the struggle for the succession to Mao Tse-tung. Modernization to them means joining the world economic system, which is what "the in-

ternational division of labor means to the Soviet leaders now call for it.

President Ford indicated, at the start of the journey which is taking him to Russia and to Peking, an awareness of these larger issues. "No nation can move forward in isolation," he said. "Answers to questions at home must be sought abroad in this new era of interdependence." But if an end is put to isolation in order to make progress possible, the vision of the rich nations from poor must be asked first.

This demands a redistribution of world resources to the poor nations, and a willingness on part of the rich to forgo constantly rising standards of living to which they have become accustomed. It demands a political morality among the nations, which can only if people are kept constantly aware of the real world outside their own islands of prosperity—if they give up their once a week, not once in a moon. Then even the political might begin to take notice, America the lead it needs—the world would follow. Somewhere we must stop dreaming about impossible.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed on with initials but prefer to be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Accommodation and Confusion

Divisions in Irish Character Evident in Western Counties

By Richard Eder

GALWAY, Ireland (NYT)—On the coast road north of here a rain-soaked sign announces in English and Irish how far it is to Spiddal, a village in the Connemara hills. The English has been painted over by some unknown hand. So has the Irish.

The contradictory daubings could be taken as a symbol of how things are in the Irish Republic—particularly if it is assumed for this purpose that the same person painted over both.

There are divisions in Ireland as in any country, though certainly not in the tragic way they exist in the British-governed North. But in the Irish Republic, time and again, the divisions occur not between people but inside them.

"This curious problem of Irish identity," mused Garrett FitzGerald, who happens to be foreign minister but will talk about anything.

"The one thing that's clear is that there is an Irish identity. So why our people should have an identity problem is beyond me."

Contemporary Life

The difficulty seems to arise when this identity is applied to the issues of contemporary life, whereupon it promptly splits. This makes for accommodation rather than confrontation—but it also makes for confusion.

For example, there is the language question. When the Irish state was set up, Irish was proclaimed the first official language. Since most people could not speak it, English was made official too.

In the 50 years since, there has been a conscientious effort to spread Irish—everyone studies it at school—and most Irish people have at least a smattering. But it remains a living language only in those traditional areas in the west where it always did live.

Earlier in November the government announced that an Irish proficiency test would no longer be required of civil servants. As the responsible minister pointed out, the test was a joke. Nobody had failed it since 1947, notwithstanding the fact that at least some government officials would be hard-pressed to enter a cup of tea in anything but English.

Yet there was a tacit feeling that in abandoning the requirement a major pillar of the nation's tradition was being clipped.

The southerner's war with himself is particularly pronounced over the problems of the North. Few southerners want to be drawn into the violence and the political tangle north of the border. On the other hand, the feeling that it is an Irish duty to reunite their island has never quite died and probably never will.

Even in the economy and economic development there is a degree of national ambiguity. The economic advances of the last 15 years are of course welcomed, although today these advances are threatened by the same problems that confront the rest of Europe. Inflation is up and national growth is down from the 4 to 5-per-cent range to 1 or 2 per cent.

Paradoxically, many Irish believe that Ireland may be better prepared psychologically to face hard times than some other countries.

"We have been used to economic hardship more consistently than any other European country," said Jack Lynch, leader of the opposition Fianna Fail party. "We're an agricultural country. At least we'll manage to feed ourselves."

Economic development has brought many changes, of which the most profound is contained in this statistic: During the last census period, for the first time since such records have been kept, more Irishmen came back to their country than left it.

The emigration mentality meant that in parts of Galway and Mayo the United States seemed closer than Dublin.

"Around here when a parish wanted to raise money for a new church hall the priest would organize a dance in Boston," said Nollaig O'Gadhra, a teacher and writer who lives in Connemara.

In recent years a program of government grants and tax relief has brought more than 400 new factories and some 50,000 new jobs to the western part of the country.

Galway has grown from a small town to a big town with rings of housing developments around it. Sligo has new street lighting and refurbished shops. Castlebar, a County Mayo town, has a new plastics factory.

Michael Higgins, a sociologist and senator from Galway, criticizes the whole program in the west as a superficial one that exploits a single resource—manpower.

"In this Connemara peninsula, with its tradition of the sea," he said, "instead of setting up factories to make hula hoops or the like, maybe they should have waited and built up an indigenous industry based on the sea."

But such an idea churns peacefully in Irishmen's heads beside the opposite idea that a factory is a factory, a job is a job and that it is better for a Spiddal boy to work in the plastics plant down the way than have to travel 5,000 miles to do it.

EEC Nations In Accord on Sugar Deal

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP)—European Economic Community governments agreed tentatively today to buy 1.4 million tons of sugar annually for an indefinite period from the poorer countries of the world.

They also agreed to support the price that British farmers get for their beet.

British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart said that he and his Dutch counterpart must both consult their governments before giving full approval to the sugar purchasing plan. They have until Friday night to advise the Brussels headquarters of the final decision. If their governments do not agree, the whole matter must be discussed again.

Mr. Peart also told reporters there had been a firm decision to raise prices of New Zealand butter and cheese by 18 per cent on Jan. 1.

If the agreement on sugar goes through, the Common Market would negotiate the basic price of sugar with the sellers at something near the current Common Market price—about \$330 a ton. But since world prices are now exceptionally high, British would be permitted—at least for 1975—to pay a higher price; to be negotiated.

Mr. Peart said at a press conference that the British cabinet decision is needed on the whole package because his instructions did not cover the formula on sugar. The Dutch minister, he said, was in the same position.

Soviet Ballerina Victim of Beatings; Sought Exit Visa

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Kaleriya Fedicheva, a leading Leningrad ballerina who is trying to emigrate to join her American husband, said today that she had been badly beaten a few days ago by two unknown men in her apartment building.

Miss Fedicheva, 37, who has been blocked by Soviet authorities from even applying for a visa, said that on Nov. 12 she was attacked on the stairway outside her apartment, knocked down and kicked until she lost consciousness.

"I don't know whether it was just hoodlums or something arranged by someone else," she said, suggesting that this may have been a planned attempt to intimidate her.

Last January, Miss Fedicheva married American dancer Martin Friedman in a Leningrad ceremony witnessed by an American diplomat. Subsequently, Soviet authorities sought to have the marriage annulled and on that ground refused to consider her application for a visa.

But Western diplomats believe the real reason for their blocking her is that the Kirov company does not want to lose yet another leading dancer to the West after the defections of Rudolph Nureyev, Valery Panov, Mikhail Baryshnikov, and Natalya Makarova.

2 Rightists Reported Seized Near Zagreb

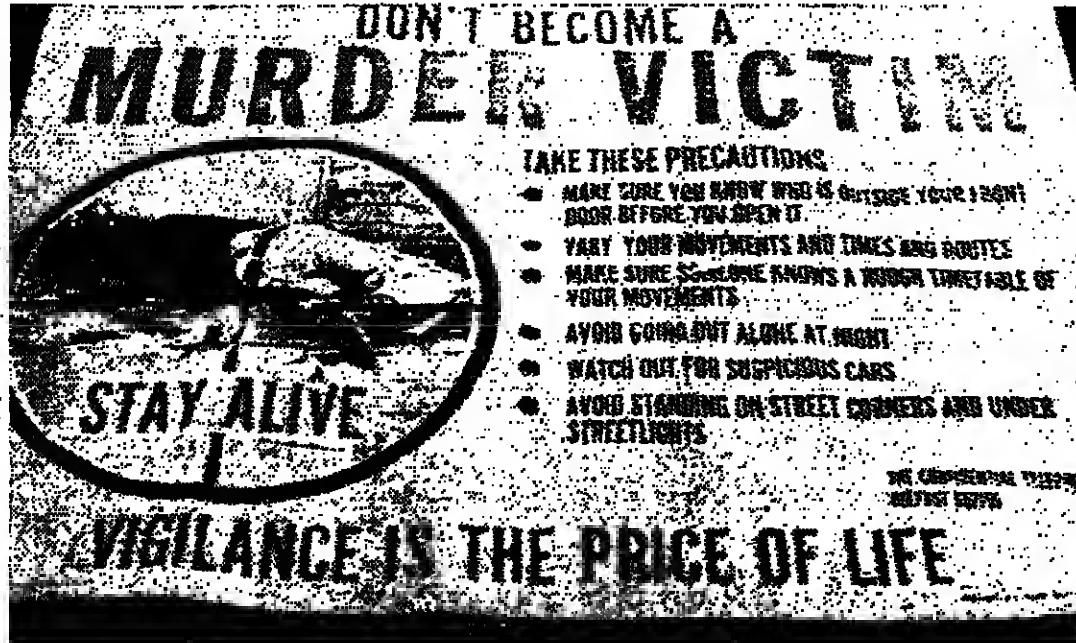
BEGRAD, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Police have arrested two exiled members of the right-wing Ustaasi movement and rounded up 10 local sympathizers in the Zagreb area, sources said today.

The sources said the two men had infiltrated the country by car and were armed. Security had been tightened at airports and key border points in Yugoslavia since two other Ustaasi extremists died in a gunfight with police in western Croatia three weeks ago. Police feared that another group had entered the country and the sources said there were probably the men arrested earlier this month.

Signs of Hard Winter Seen in Carpathians

WARSAW, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Wolves are leaving the exposed upper slopes of the Carpathian Mountains, say forest rangers, who predict a hard winter for Poland.

The rangers, quoted by the Polish news agency PAP, also say European bison are gathering in herds and bears are late hibernating.



WORD TO THE WISE—One of the posters being placed on Belfast's walls by the British Army giving advice on how not to become a statistic of a sectarian war.

Charge Threat to Press Freedom

British Editors Protest Union's Militancy

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 20 (NYT)—A series of disputes have disrupted the British press, with editors charging that militant union leaders were threatening the freedom of the press.

The issue goes beyond pay demands and focuses on the National Union of Journalists, which has ordered a boycott of all stories handled by union members. More than 100 provincial newspapers have either stopped publishing or appeared with blank spaces rather than yield to the demand that all stories be written or edited by NUJ members.

The controversy coincides with protests from more than 400 editors over pending government legislation that would require all newspaper men and women, including the editors, to become members of the NUJ. One editor has called the bill "sinister" and a major threat to press freedom.

"If the editor can be required to be a member of a trade union against his will, his independence is thereafter circumscribed by union rulings," the Times of London commented. "The union may behave very well, but the editor needs to be as free as he should be."

Editors Disappointed

Editors carried their protest over the legislation to Michael Foot, secretary for employment, in a meeting yesterday. After two hours they emerged and said they were "deeply disappointed" with the results.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize closed shop agreements compelling employers to dismiss workers who do not belong to the union negotiating the pay agree-

ments. The bill, expected to be introduced soon, would thus ensure that protection now afforded to newspapermen who are not members of the NUJ.

Under existing law, an employer cannot dismiss a worker who has "reasonable grounds" for refusing union membership. Moreover, editors and others can belong to the smaller Institute of Journalists, even though it is not the major union negotiating the agreement.

"The NUJ wants editors to become full members and subject to union discipline," said one editor. "Say there is a labor dispute in television or the press and you write a piece urging the workers not to go on strike. The

Darius Jhabvala, 46, Dies; Reporter For Boston Globe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Darius Jhabvala, 46, diplomat, correspondent for the Boston Globe and president of the State Department Correspondents' Association, died yesterday of a heart attack.

A native of Bombay, Mr. Jhabvala came to the United States after World War II and worked in the communications section of the United Nations from 1949 to 1954. He attended the Latin American School in Chicago and received a degree in diplomacy.

From 1956 to 1960 he worked as an assistant editor at Newsweek magazine in New York. He then covered the UN for the New York Herald Tribune until 1965, when he joined the Globe.

Alessandro Momo

ROME, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Alessandro Momo, 19, who became a star in the movie "Malizia," died late last night of injuries suffered in a motorcycle accident, hospital officials said.

Mr. Momo suffered head and internal injuries earlier in the day when his high-powered motorcycle crashed into a taxi and he was run over by another car on the Lungotevere highway along the Tiber River, police said.

He died a week before his 20th birthday.

Son of a middle-class Roman family, Mr. Momo played an adolescent awakened to sex by Laura Antonelli in both "Malizia" and "Peccato Veniale."

Iran to Get F-14s in 1976

RIVERHEAD, N.Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—The first of 60 F-14 jet fighters ordered by Iran will be delivered by Grumman Aircraft Corp. in January, 1976, a company spokesman said yesterday.

Qualified ESL Teachers

Bilingual in French, full-time experience teaching French speakers, U.S.A. based, offers opportunities to develop ESL programs in U.S. and abroad. Graduate level training in linguistics, training or experience in linguistic analysis, grammar, curriculum and test development, A-V and programmed learning, test design, business, engineering or industry desirable. Interviews in Paris, November 26 and 27. Resumes and salary history to: Mr. C.E. DePaul, c/o Hotel Edm., St. Jacques, 77 Boulevard St. Jacques, 75014 Paris, France.

Chess Match Postponed

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The final game of the world chess championship challenger's match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi had been postponed from today until Friday because Mr. Korchnoi is ill, Tass reported.

Peking Dismisses as Rumor Cancer Operation for Chou

By John Burns

PEKING, Nov. 20.—The Chinese Foreign Ministry broke its silence yesterday on the sensitive subject of Premier Chou En-lai's health, but only dismissed as a rumor a report that the 76-year-old head of government has undergone surgery for stomach cancer.

A spokesman for the ministry, telephoning correspondents with a brief statement, made it clear that the wording was intended as a denial. Reminded that rumors can be true, he replied: "We do not use the word in that way."

The statement came in response to inquiries put to the ministry during the weekend, when the diplomatic community in the Chinese capital was rife with reports that Mr. Chou's six-month illness was cancer and not a heart ailment, as previously believed. The reports, apparently originating with Soviet and East European sources, specified that the Premier was operated on more than two months ago and was undergoing cobalt-radiation therapy.

First Comment

The Foreign Ministry's reaction was the first official comment on the Premier's health since September, when the same official was reported to have denied a rumor then circulating in the West that Mr. Chou was near death. The Premier subsequently left the hospital to preside over a national day reception at the Great Hall of the People on Sept. 30 and, since then, has met briefly in a hospital reception room with several visiting statesmen.

At the reception and in television films of his meetings with visitors, he has looked drawn and less vigorous than usual but fit enough to carry on an animated conversation. The visitors have quoted him as saying that he is feeling better than when he entered the hospital in June.

Although Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has described it publicly as "not a light sickness," no official has been willing to say

what kind of illness it is. It may be significant, however, that the Foreign Ministry has never denied the report that it is a heart problem.

Speculation about the Premier's health is met with speculation on the possibility of his resigning in favor of another major party figure, possibly before the end of the year. Many diplomats consider a formal resignation improbable, however serious the health problem, but there is general agreement that the man most likely to succeed him if he stepped down now is Mr. Teng, a 70-year-old veteran with wide experience in high party and government posts.

© Toronto Globe and Mail.



Chou En-lai

Saigon Ends War Briefing In English for Foreign Press

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—After nine continuous years of daily English-language military briefings for the foreign press, the government announced that today's was the last.

For the tiny group of foreign correspondents who gathered in the government press building at the last briefing to hear the announcement, the event had a certain nostalgia.

Several of them could recall the days at the height of the war when hundreds of correspondents would jam into the small, super-heated briefing room and shout their enraged questions at military briefers who stood on a platform before them bathed in the glare of television light bulbs.

Those briefings were dubbed the "Five O'Clock Follies," and they usually featured an American lieutenant colonel dressed in green fatigues who gave the news in a bland monotone and then managed not to elaborate in any significant way.

The Vietnamese briefer, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, also would give his news, sidestepping tricky

questions with blank-faced professional imperviousness.

When the Americans left Vietnam there was no longer a U.S. side to the briefings, and gradually attendance dwindled as the foreign press corps dwindled in the 31 months since the Paris cease-fire agreement.

There are about a score of full-time foreign correspondents in Saigon now. For major offensives at the height of the war there were sometimes more than 500 correspondents in town, with well over 100 based here permanently. The Five O'Clock Follies, which were held in various buildings and at varying times over the years, became a primary source of material for many of these correspondents.

The briefings provided the grist for the daily summaries of fighting that many newspapers carried for years.

Col. Hien, who has been doing the same job each day for eight years, said, "We do this because we just don't want you to waste your time. Also, we often have nothing to say on our part."

A Base Retaken

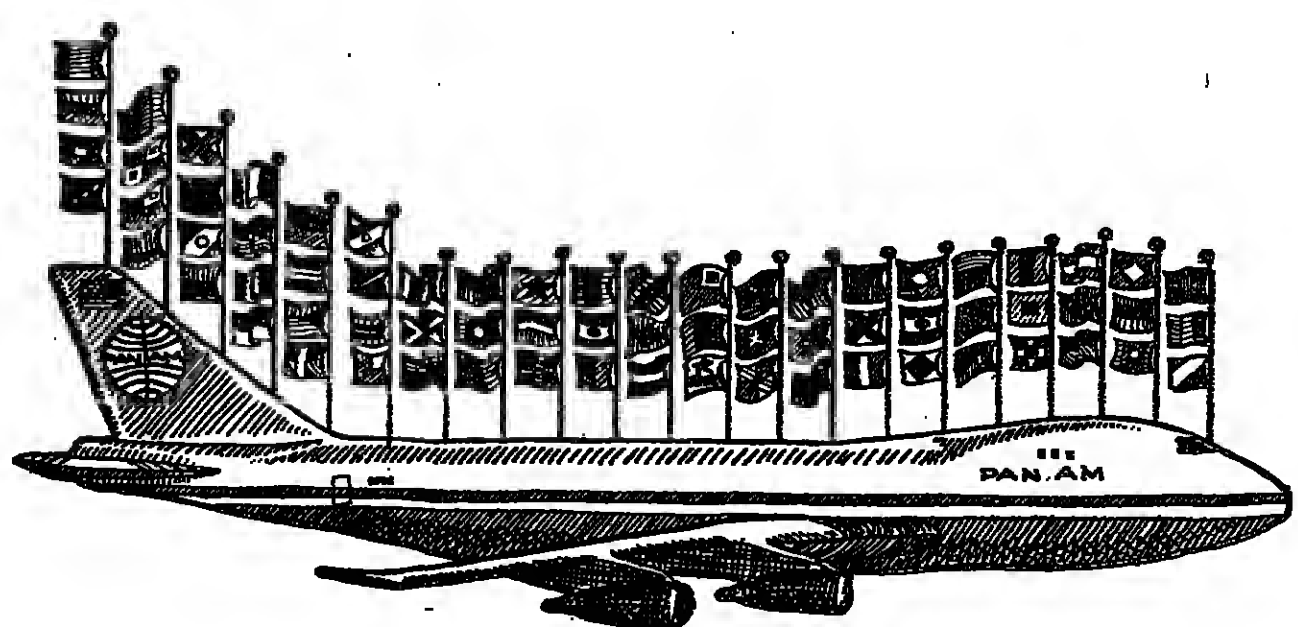
SAIGON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A government task force today recaptured a militia base lost to the Communists five months ago during the Saigon-area summer offensive, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said government infantrymen broke the last Communist resistance at Rach Eap base, 20 miles north of Saigon, this morning. Three government soldiers and 56 North Vietnamese troops were killed in the last hours of fighting, Col. Hien said.

2 Greek Cypriots Face Court in Death of 5

LIMASSOL, Cyprus, Nov. 20 (AP)—Two Greek Cypriots were charged before the local court here today with the mass murder of five Turkish-Cypriot women and children earlier this month.

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash told newsmen Monday that the five were shot dead by a Greek-Cypriot taxi driver and a laborer hired to smuggle them from the Greek-controlled southern part of the island to the northern Turkish-occupied part.



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Pan Am flies to over 65 lands. And we have over 195 homes on 6 continents. That's how many offices we have around the world to make you feel at home.

They're staffed with experienced local people who can tell you about good, inexpensive restaurants and shops, let you in on local events, and send you on interesting side trips.

And when you fly "the full-service airline," one call does it all. Our worldwide communications system can make your reservations for flights to any destination, for hotels, car rentals, or

for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class.

And Pan Am® can make you feel at home in the air—relaxing in our comfortable jets, enjoying the latest films or eight channels of stereo entertainment, and feeling the warmth of some of the world's most beautiful smiles.

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12 years old
A distinctly superior SCOTCH

The biggest selling car in Europe in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

For a year or two, it could have been the price. After that, it had to be the car.

You can get people to buy a car because of price. But you can only do it once.

If the car isn't everything people expected it to be, they simply won't buy it again.

Therefore, there can only be one conceivable reason why Fiats have been the most popular cars in Europe for so long. It can't be that we give people less of a price. It must be that we give them more of a car.

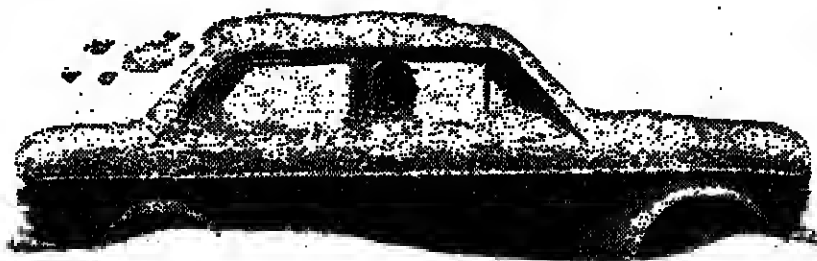


Without Fiat Rustproofing. With Fiat Rustproofing.

A lot of car for the money.

With few exceptions, a Fiat gives you more room than other cars in its class. More legroom, more headroom, even more luggage space.

A Fiat gives you features you wouldn't expect in a car in its price range.



In Sweden, where the winters last six months, Fiats last 10 1/2 years.

Disc brakes, front-wheel drive, and all independent suspension aren't only on our most expensive cars. They are on some of our least expensive ones too.

A Fiat is great fun to drive. If Fiats have become famous for anything, it's for this.

These are reasons people buy Fiats in the first place. But there are other reasons why they keep buying them. Year after year.

A lot of quality for the money.

In a test conducted by the Swedish government, it was found that the Fiat you buy today can be expected to last 10.6 years.

(Since the test was run on Swedish roads, through Swedish winters, in this country perhaps you can expect more.)



The Touring Club of Switzerland rated 34 makes of cars for breakdowns. They found 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In a separate test conducted by the Touring Club of Switzerland, they found that of the 34 makes of cars they rated, 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In still another study comparing every car currently being sold in the United States, they rated

the Fiat 128 as the best compact car on the road today.

The results of these studies aren't really as surprising as they seem once you consider these facts:

Fiats are the only cars in Europe taken off the assembly line at random every day and tested for 50 km.

They're the first cars that offer a warranty against rust on all major body parts.*

Every Fiat engine, before it is put into production, is tested continuously for 1,000 hours. This is the longest, most punishing engine test in the world.

Fiat is the first of the world's car makers to make every worker responsible for quality control. And the cost of this quality control is the highest of all its competitors.

We could talk about our special valves, our advanced safety systems, our strenuous torture tests. We could go on forever.

But the best way to take advantage of these advances is the way millions of others have. Stop reading about them, start driving them.



*See your dealer for details.

FIAT

The biggest selling car in Europe
for the last 12 years.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10.)

Causing Dollar to Gain Sharply

Swiss Set Tax of 12% On New Alien Deposits

BERN, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Swiss government moved today to set an international trend by imposing a 12 percent tax on new deposits by foreign investors in Swiss banks, prompting a sharp recovery of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The federal cabinet announced a stiff charge of 12 per cent annually will be applied retroactively to all Swiss franc funds deposited since Oct. 31 by non-resident foreigners.

The penalty will affect large amounts of money that have flowed into Switzerland in the past few years following gloomy reports out of the American economy. As a result, the dollar had fallen to an all-time low of 2.59 Swiss francs.

Dollar Gains Sharply
After the move was announced, a routine cabinet session today the dollar was quoted at 2.7875 francs on the Zurich money market, an unprecedented gain almost 4 per cent inside less than four hours, and 5.4 per cent yesterday's late price of 2.60.

The impact was also felt at other international markets. In London, the dollar hit \$2.3 to the pound in late afternoon trading, from yesterday's \$2.2335 close.

Other major currencies joined the dollar in rallying substantially. The pound shot up by 1.5 per cent from 8.108 Swiss francs to 8.317. In Zurich, the franc rose almost 3 per cent from 1.064 to 1.098 Swiss francs. A hundred French francs climbed 58.71 Swiss francs, up from 56.03 yesterday, and 100 lire were quoted at 0.4104 Swiss francs.

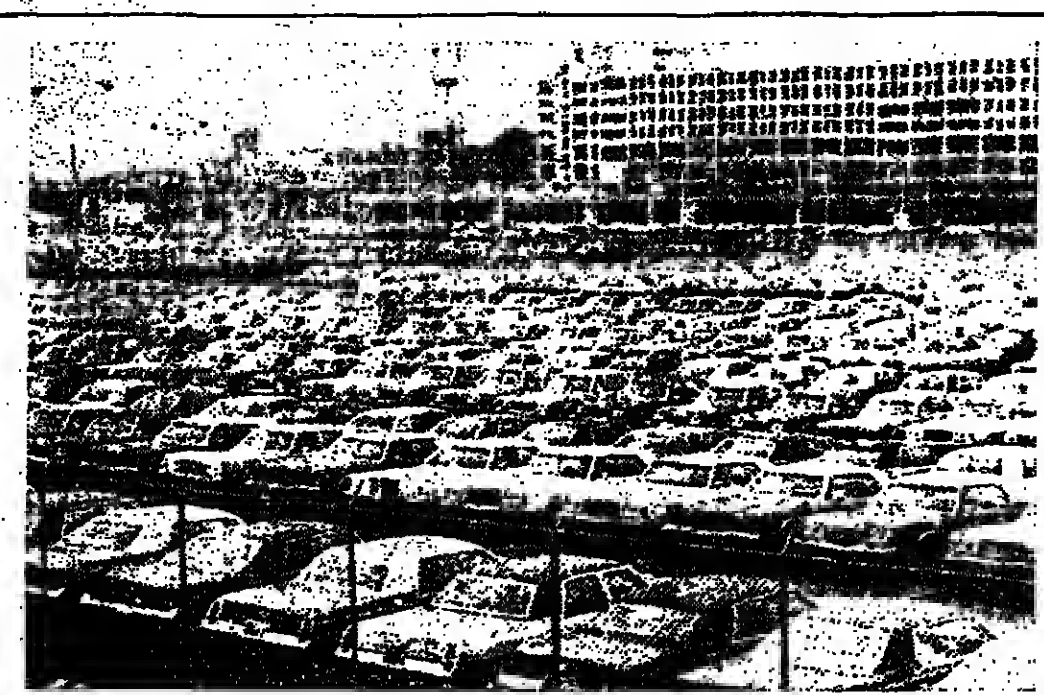
Official action had been widely demanded because the rush on the franc caused a de facto upward revaluation of the Swiss currency by about 7 per cent just inside the past week. Although that made for cheaper imports, such a rise in value threatens to price Swiss exporters and the tourist industry out of international markets.

'Right Thing to Do'
"This was the right thing to do," commented Guido Handl, director general of the Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest Swiss commercial bank, after the cabinet meeting. "The foreign exchange rates had become unrealistic."

A similar penalty—of 8 per cent annually—was introduced during a previous period of monetary turbulence in 1972 and remained in force for 15 months. How much money was affected, or how much the Swiss national bank had collected from nonresidents in "negative interest," was never disclosed.

Commercial banking sources said substantial amounts of the petrodollars were involved in the funds that sought a Swiss haven in the past three weeks.

Fritz Lenzwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank, who attended the cabinet meeting, said he had no estimate on the total influx, "but the petrodollar volume is likely to increase to 40 billion by the end of this year," he told newsmen. "You can figure out for yourselves the rest."



GOING NOWHERE—A 120-day supply of unsold new cars at a Chrysler plant in Detroit. The company said Tuesday that it was laying off 63,000 workers at five of its six plants to trim its production from Nov. 28 to Jan. 6 by 50,000 cars.

Outpacing Gain in the Cost of Living

U.K. Wages Rise at Record Rate of 23%

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—British wages continued to rise at record rates in October, increasing the lead over the rise in the cost of living that they have shown in the past few months.

The Department of Employment said today that the index of basic weekly wage rates rose to 147.2 last month, up 2.1 points from September and up a record 22.8 per cent from a year earlier. (The index base is July 31, 1972, equals 100.)

Wages are rising over 5 percentage points faster than inflation as measured by the retail price index, which rose 17.1 per cent in the 12 months ended in October, according to government figures released last week.

The Department of Employment said the wage rises in October were "largely due" to threshold pay rises tied to increases in the cost-of-living index. Pay rises for workers in the retail food and restaurant business also contributed to higher wages.

Annual basic wage increases have been rising at record rates since May, when the increase from a year earlier was 18.3 per cent.

The chance of an immediate slowdown in wage increases is highly unlikely as more than 10 million workers this month are receiving three threshold pay rises, or 51.20 a week, because of the latest rise in the retail price index.

The Department of Employment also announced that the index of average earnings, seasonally adjusted, rose in September to 149, up 2.5 points from August and up a record 20.9 per cent from 1973. The average earnings index measures basic wages rates plus overtime and other bonuses paid to workers. (The index base is January, 1970, equals 100.)

Under guidelines of the social contract between the government and unions, wage increases are not to exceed the rise in the cost of living except in exceptional cases.

Year-Old Slump
The economy, of course, began declining about a year ago. The gross national product, in terms of 1968 dollars, fell at an annual rate of 7 per cent in this year's first quarter. It dropped at a 1.6-per-cent rate in the second quarter and at a 2.1-per-cent rate in the July-September period.

Around midyear, the Federal Reserve System sharply slowed the growth of the money supply, which is defined as currency plus bank checking accounts. Monetary restraints and the accompanying high interest rates began trying to dampen demand. By fall, in the view of Gary Wengowski, director of economic research for Goldman Sachs & Co., a "double-dip" recession was under way.

Talks on Merger
SEATTLE, Nov. 20 (AP)—Eastern Air Lines has been holding "exploratory" merger discussions with Pan American World Airways during the past several weeks, Floyd Hall, Eastern Air Lines chairman, said today.

Such a merger if approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board would tie together Eastern's extensive domestic route with Pan Am's worldwide route.

Ford Raises Car Prices—Quietly

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 20 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. quietly pushed through another price increase on its 1975 models this week.

Apparently worried that publicity about a new price increase might hurt already-depressed sales, the second-biggest auto maker did not announce its action and used several subtle maneuvers to boost prices on cars and trucks in a way that would attract a minimum of attention.

A number of industry analysts and outside observers believe that the huge, widely reported price increases put through by all four auto makers on their 1975 models is one key reason for the current disastrous industry car-sales slump.

The precise overall effect of Ford's latest move, disclosed to dealers in a letter received over the past few days, could not be determined, but the boost is estimated at about \$73 a car, or about 2 per cent. At the start of the 1974-model year, Ford raised its car and truck prices more than 8 per cent, or \$407 a car.

Rather than simply raising the base price of the car, the usual method for increasing prices, Ford adopted a series of pricing gimmicks that included the shipping charge, raising option prices, charging dealers extra for anti-freeze that used to be free, and making certain previously optional equipment "delete options," which means that the option equipment will be wrapped into the base model of the car unless it is specifically ordered without it.

The delete-option device allows Ford to continue advertising prices of its cars at lower levels, even though the vast majority of the cars probably will be made with the options. Also, Ford was careful not to raise prices of its lowest priced cars in some model categories, again presumably for advertising advantages.

The anti-freeze charge and the destination charge increases will not even show up in the base price of the car. In fact, the charge for anti-freeze will not even be on the window sticker of the car at all—it will just be an added cost to the dealer that he probably will pass on to the buyer by shaving the amount of discount he gives.

Asked why Ford did not announce the price increase as it has done in the past, a company spokesman explained "we don't normally announce" this type of increase. In last Thursday's letter to dealers, Ford said the price increases went into effect Monday.

The letter did not give an indication of the overall size of the price increase, but in response to a question, a Ford spokesman confirmed the effect of the "delete-option" action was to raise prices an average of \$11 a unit; the freight increase averages \$10 a unit; the anti-freeze charge averages \$9 to dealers and the optional equipment price increases will raise prices an average of 0.9 per cent.

The spokesman declined to give a dollar figure on the option boost but said that percentage works out to about \$45 a unit, making the total about \$75 a car.

Big Board Prices Drop Back
As Early Rally Effort Fails

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Stocks retreated again today on the New York Stock Exchange on effects of the U.S. coal strike and the recession, giving up an early recovery attempt.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 4.45 points to 609.59. It was off 2.82 at 3 o'clock. Declining issues broadly outnumbered gains at the close about 830 to 485. Volume totaled 12.43 million shares compared with 15.72 million yesterday.

Analysts interpreted the early gain mostly as a typical bounce after severe losses. They added that limited buying interest was overcome by concern about signs of a deepening recession, the prospect of a long coal strike, and chances of a new and broader war in the Mideast.

The coal union bargaining committee reportedly opposed a tentative industry contract and the Soviet Union was said to have shipped advanced missiles to Syria.

Gold mining stocks were active and higher, reversing an early downturn that followed a retreat in gold bullion prices abroad from a record high. ASA closed at 79 1/4, up 4 1/2, Homestake Mining at 78 1/2, up 1/2.

Sugar Price Record
LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The London daily price for raw sugar today rose \$25 a long ton to a record \$530 a ton from the previous record of \$505 pounds set yesterday.

With an expanded trading limit, soybeans advanced 30 cents a bushel, soybean oil 150 points, corn 10 cents and oats 8 cents. All were limit moves. Soybean meal rose \$9 a ton while wheat gained 7 cents a bushel.

Clashing Views on Economic Mess

To Stimulate, Curb Growth, Or Stay Put?

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Increasing the annual rate of money supply expansion to about 5 per cent should be done to prevent a price spiral two to three years hence, economist Paul McCracken asserts.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, a cause of longer-run price stability makes some easing of policy urgent now," he declares in a Wall Street Journal editorial article.

It is precisely here that the odds of the next inflation are seen, he comments. "If stay with tough policies until price level is stabilized, the money will continue to weaken at least another half-year, using a deeper recession than planned. In a frantic attempt to counter this further slide, policies that may turn massive ease, and the inflationary overheating be to incubate."

"We must also keep external economic conditions firmly in mind as we manage domestic policy," he adds. "One reason recent inflation became so violent was that we didn't take adequately into account the impact on the U.S. economy of the oil boom and the change in adjustments that tended to view this enlarging world, pursuing power into the American orbit."

Dr. McCracken contends that "major reliance" for the "about in policy more toward" should be placed on getting the rate of monetary expansion of 3 percent and on to nothing like a 6-per-cent rate.



Paul McCracken
...boost money supply!



Milton Friedman
...calls for restraint.

and teaches at the University of Chicago, told the Wall Street Journal today that "inflation is likely to slow down to something like 6 per cent in the next few months, and that could put President Gerald Ford in a strong position."

"His policies won't cause the slowdown, but they'll get the credit for it. And that could make the strongly Democratic Congress highly vulnerable."

"The President can say 'look, my policies have slowed the inflation. Are you going to take the responsibility for speeding it up again by sharply increasing spending?'"

Prof. Friedman would not be satisfied with 8-per-cent inflation and would like to see the government cling to policies of financial restraint for several months longer, even at cost of prolonging the current business slump through 1975. But he doubts that it will happen. He gives his scenario "about one chance in four."

Go for Expansion
"The government is more likely to swing to expansionary policies," he says, "and then inflation will start heating up again. And we'll be back in wage and price controls by 1976."

Whether Prof. Friedman is right or not, his comments typify the times. Seldom has the business outlook been so clouded with uncertainties—economic and political, international and domestic. Yet the economists who counsel companies on the future have to tell them something.

Copper Said Found On Island of Haiti
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 20 (AP)—A large copper deposit has been found on Haiti's north coast, the newspaper Le Matin said yesterday.

The uncertain economy of the past year or so also has cost the economists some of their credibility with business executives. As recently as three months ago many analysts were still predicting that the economy would start turning upward before the end of 1974. Instead, the economic decline deepened in this year's third quarter and appears to be headed lower still.

Year-Old Slump
The economy, of course, began declining about a year ago. The gross national product, in terms of 1968 dollars, fell at an annual rate of 7 per cent in this year's first quarter. It dropped at a 1.6-per-cent rate in the second quarter and at a 2.1-per-cent rate in the July-September period.

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Saudis to Sell Cheaper Oil To Germans

MUNICH, Nov. 20 (AP)—Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister says his country intends to sell oil to West Germany below its current market price.

"We are of the opinion that oil price increases hurt West Germany's economic system in such a manner that we ourselves will be hurt," Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said in an interview with the German magazine Quick.

Sheikh Yamani did not say when and by how much the oil prices for Germany would be lowered. He said Saudi Arabia wishes to "deal directly with governments, also with the Germans," since the profits of international oil companies were "too large."

Sheikh Yamani said that the oil companies would have to pay higher prices. He urged that oil consumers work together with the oil-producing nations "to insure that some kind of an increase or an additional tax isn't levied on the price of gasoline."

Chile to Reduce Copper Exports
SANTIAAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Chile announced today a six-month shutdown of one of its larger copper mines to decrease exports by 10 per cent.

Jorge Leon, acting chief of the state copper agency CODELCO, told a news conference that the "exotic" mine in Chile's northern region will shut for six months effective Dec. 1.

Mr. Leon said the measure was aimed at "obtaining a just price for copper exports."

"All efforts will be made," he said, "in order not to disturb supplies to habitual clients of Chilean copper."

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For the guidance of the executives of many other firms, who may be contemplating such a move, European-American has now published in English, French and German a book on the whys and hows of direct investment in the United States.

In the six chapters of this authoritative study, directed to the foreign reader, several specialists offer the benefit of their experience in clear and understandable terms on such matters as:

- How to decide if the best approach to the U.S. is merger, acquisition, or "going it alone."
- Why geographical location of a plant may substantially affect manufacturing and distribution costs.
- Where to look for data on labor supply, raw materials, fuel, site and building requirements.
- The legal advantages of setting up a subsidiary.
- How to create a corporation.
- The types of financial assistance offered by local governments.
- The capital requirements of a new company.
- Sources of long, medium and short term funds available to foreign firms.

• Taxation at the Federal and State levels.

• The kinds of visas available to foreign personnel.

Edited by Mr. Leonard C. Yaseen, this book is a logical outcome of European-American's expertise and background: We're a New York State-chartered banking organization, with \$1.7 billion in assets, founded and owned by six of Europe's leading banks: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank of the Netherlands, Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria, Deutsche Bank of Germany, Midland Bank of the United Kingdom, Société Générale de Banque de Belgique and Société Générale de France.

European-American's understanding of the ways of doing business on both sides of the Atlantic makes us uniquely qualified to provide European and other foreign businessmen with the information and insights they need for success in America.

If you are in one of the countries where we have shareholder banks you may obtain the book through their Head Offices or main branches. Otherwise, you may order a copy (subject to limited supply) by returning this coupon with a US\$5.00 check or money order to cover mailing and handling costs.

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-By Will Weng

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AMSTERDAM	7	46	Overcast	MILAN	10	58	Cloudy
ANTWERP	10	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Rain
ATHENS	15	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	24	75	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	12	53	Cloudy
BREKIN	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	12	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Rain	PARIS	3	37	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	8	46	Rain	PARIS	12	53	Cloudy
CAIRO	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	6	40	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	60	Cloudy	ROME	16	60	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOPIA	11	52	Cloudy
DALLAS	10	50	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Overcast	TEHRAN	13	60	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
FLORENCE	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	43	Overcast	VENICE	11	53	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Cloudy	VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
HAMBURG	9	32	Overcast	WASHINGTON	14	57	Rain
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	57	Rain
HOUSTON	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	43	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	14	57	Cloudy				
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada and Mexico 1200 GMT, other 1300 GMT.)

*N/A: Not Available.

November 20, 1974

W1 Alexander Fund.....	35.24	JARDINE FLEMING:	
W1 Am. Express Int'l Fd....	35.76	(a) Jardine Fynch Trust	\$47

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JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game
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LARTEY

CUNBOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | jumble: SWOON BATON GRIMLY JESTER

Answer: *What the glazier always had before starting work -- A GLASS OR TWO*



'TYING' FLIES? AT MY HOUSE WE SWAT 'EM!

I GIVE YOU MY WORD

Reviewed by Caroline Moorehead

[illegible]

By Alan Truscol

♠ A10	♠ J8	able. The bidding:	West	North	East	South
SOUTH		1 ♣	Dbl.	Pass	1 ♠	
♠ 862		Pass	2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	
♥ Q7		Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	
♦ —		Pass				

هكذا من الأهل

Basketball Draft Held For European League

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A grandly named Madrid Stars took on life yesterday with seven other teams as the European Professional Basketball League drafted its first players.

Black Faces Struggle for NBA Top Job

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Simon Gourdine, the highest-ranking black administrator in professional sports, still faces a struggle to become commissioner of the National Basketball Association despite his recent election to deputy commissioner.

Gourdine, 34, had been NBA vice-president for administration and was performing many of the duties of the never-filled deputy commissioner's post.

A highly placed NBA source said that if a vote were taken immediately to make Gourdine commissioner when Walter Kennedy retires in June, Gourdine could fall by at least two votes.

No league governor will admit opposing Gourdine because of race. Some say that he is too young—he is a year older than the 35-year-old Kennedy.

Historically, the NBA or board governors have not agreed on such. They are now on their second selection committee to choose a new commissioner.

'Adres' Colbert Traded to Tigers

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Padres have traded pitcher Bob Adres to the Detroit Tigers for pitcher Ed Brinkman.

Adres, 28, hit only .207 with the Padres last season, driving in 54 runs and collecting 14 hits.

Perhaps some followers of new sports leagues may recall this originally was to be called the International Basketball Association. Its chiefs were the same people who helped create the World Hockey Association, the American Basketball Association and the World Football League, among others.

The new league plans a 42-game season starting Jan. 17. Not all the clubs have nicknames, but they all have players. The teams are: the Tel Aviv Sabras, the London Bulls, the Swiss Alps, the Brussels Lions, the Madrid Superstars, Barcelona, Lyon-Grenoble and Munich.

The average players probably will receive about \$14,000 a year. The salary budget is about \$200,000 a team and it is likely the top players will earn about \$25,000.

Most of the players drafted couldn't find a home in the NBA or ABA. The Belgians, for example, drafted Eddie Mast on the first round. Mast, a part-time schoolteacher, was dropped by the Knicks.

Other names also had familiar rings in the first round: Shaler Hallman wound up in Switzerland six years after he was a first-round draft choice by the U.S. leagues; Bob Roster, a half back over 7-4, will go to Munich from St. Thomas of Minnesota; Ron Richardson of Texas Tech will be in London; Pete Cross, who played for the SuperSonics, goes to Madrid; the 6-10 Roger Brown from Kansas is in Lyon-Grenoble, and John Pultz, once of Rhode Island but lately a star in Italy, goes to Israel.

The Belgian group may have created an "incident" already. Their symbol is a lion clutching a ball. But that happened to be the symbol of the Flemish, and the Flemish and the French-speaking Walloons have been at odds in Belgium.

After the draft, the league administrator, Dick Davis, said he had no plans for a bidding war with the established leagues.

"That would raise salaries, and we must keep a base to operate from," he explained. Davis has replaced the league's "economic" stance. Don Regan, one of the founders, Davis, 44, coached at San Diego State for five years.

Five teams have coaches: John Valley, a former UCLA star, is player-coach for Belgium; Herb Brown of C.W. Post will move to Tel Aviv; Larry Jones, who was with the Philadelphia 76ers last season, goes to Munich; Jack Holly goes to Switzerland with Nichols College in Louisiana; and Beryl Shipley, whose Southwest Louisiana team once was accused by the National Collegiate Athletic Association of more than 100 recruiting violations, will have it easier in Madrid.

Michigan Is No. 1 in Business Athletics

By Neil Amdur

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 20 (UPI)—There may be some doubt about the No. 1 college football team in the United States this season. But there is no doubt about which school has sold its athletic program to students, fans, faculty, alumni and corporate executives more skillfully than any other institution.

In the last three years, 25 major colleges have sent representatives to the University of Michigan to study the successful management and operations of an athletic program with an annual budget of \$4 million and facilities worth \$150 million.

It is not surprising then that Michigan's football team is unbeaten in 10 games, rated No. 2 nationally in one poll and No. 3 in another and playing Ohio State Saturday in Columbus, Ohio, for a berth in the Rose Bowl.

The man behind the movement in Michigan's athletic fortunes is Don Canham, a 55-year-old successful businessman and former track coach at the school, whose



Mario Tremblay of Montreal Canadiens (dark jersey) heads for ice after cross-check from Boston Bruins' Al Sims in Boston Garden. Attention: Maple Leafs.

Team President Says Leafs Take Holiday on Ice

TORONTO, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The president of the Toronto Maple Leafs, Harold Ballard, today made a blistering public attack on his losing hockey team, blaming individual players, including Inge Hammarstrom of Sweden, and the coach, Red Kelly, for the team's failure.

He said they should be ashamed to walk the streets of the city and face its people.

"It's a stinking exhibition," he said in an interview.

The Leafs, regarded earlier in the season as one of the better teams in the National Hockey League, have won only five of their first 16 games. They rank ahead of only three of the 18 teams in the league.

Ballard, who is 70, said he has no immediate plans to fire anyone, but rapped Red Kelly, formerly with Pittsburgh, for being too soft on the Leafs.

"He's too nice a guy, that's his problem," Ballard said.

He also lashed out at the team captain, Dave Keen, accusing him of failing to provide dynamic leadership.

He roasted Leafs players for not using their weight on the ice, especially Hammarstrom, a left-winger.

"You could send Hammarstrom into the corner with six eggs in his pocket and he wouldn't break any of them," Ballard said.

W. Germany, Greece Tie in Soccer

ATHENS, Nov. 20 (UPI)—West Germany came from behind twice today to tie Greece 2-2 in a qualifying round opening game for Group Eight of the European Nations Cup.

The world champions nearly opened the score in the 10th minute when Hoenes kicked a foul and Kullmann tried a header from the seven-yard line.

Two minutes later, Eleftherakis and Domazos, Greece's center fielders, moved the ball into the German half and passed to

Delkakis, who scored from two yards out.

Germany came close to tying the score in the 38th minute when Wimmer shot from inside the penalty area, but hit the goalpost.

The score was evened in the 51st minute by Kullmann with a blast from 10 yards.

The Greeks then intensified their efforts, with Domazos and Eleftherakis attacking hard. Their second goal came when Domazos took a pass from Eleftherakis in the 70th minute, wheeled right and shot from 15 yards out.

The German goalie dived and blocked the ball but lost it and Eleftherakis, dashing in from the left, pushed it into the net.

When Kullmann was replaced by Kapelmann and Heynckes by Pflumm after Greece's second goal, the Germans started a new offensive which paid off in the 82nd minute with a header from Wimmer.

Spain 3, Scotland 1
GLASGOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—Spain pushed to the top of Group Four tonight with a 3-1 win over Scotland.

The Spanish team came from behind after Scotland's captain Billy Bremner put his team in front in the 10th minute on a corner from Johnny Johnston.

Quinn scored for Spain with a shot just inside the post in the 35th minute as the Scottish defense was caught flatfooted.

It was Quinn again who put the Spaniards in front in the 60th minute. "The goal came when the Spaniards' Cappon picked up the ball in his own half and passed to Quinn, who beat two Scottish defenders before firing.

Turkey 1, Ireland 1
IZMIR, Turkey, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Turkey and the Republic of Ireland drew 1-1 in a European Group-Six qualifying match here tonight.

Netherlands 3, Italy 1
ROTTERDAM, Nov. 20 (AP)—John Cruyff scored two second-half goals to break a 1-1 tie and give the Netherlands a 3-1 victory over Italy.

Leads NFL in TD Passes The Quarterback Nobody Wanted

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Nearly two years ago, when Don Coryell was hired by the St. Louis Cardinals, the new coach knew his first task.

"We're going to have one quarterback," Coryell said. "I'm not going to decide on the quarterback from week to week."

Not long after that Coryell named Jim Hart as his quarterback. Hart had been with the Cardinals since 1968, but in 1972 he had been one of three quarterbacks, Gary Cuozzo and Tim Van Gelder were the others. Bob Holway, the Cardinals coach that season, usually didn't announce his starting quarterback until the Friday before the game. But in the team meetings during the week, the quarterbacks usually knew which one would be knighted.

"You had a feeling," Hart says now. "When the coaches talked about plays, they would look at the quarterback that they were thinking about starting. It got to be a private joke among the quarterbacks."

It was a bad joke. The Cardinals finished with a frustrating 4-8-1 won-lost-tied record that season, as they had under Holway the previous year. Say hello to Coryell, who had a 104-19-2 record at San Diego State over 12 seasons.

In choosing Hart as his quarterback, Coryell didn't create an instant winner. Last season the Cardinals were 4-9-1 again. But the new coach had established his quarterback. This season the Cardinals are leading the Central Division of the National Conference with an 8-2 record.

15 Touchdown Passes
Hart, now 30 years old but still baby-faced, is leading the conference with 15 touchdown passes, including five on plays that covered more than 50 yards.

Hart is leading the National Football League in improbable success. He currently is the only established quarterback, the most scouted of all positions, who never was drafted.

"I was led to believe that I would be drafted by somebody," he recalls, "but I was not."

Don Shriver, his coach at Southern Illinois, then recommended him to the Cardinals.

"I went to training camp in 1966 as the fifth quarterback," Hart says. "Charlie Johnson was the starter, and they had Buddy Humphrey and Terry Nofsinger behind him. The other rookie was Gary Snook from Iowa, the fourth-round draft choice. And then there was me. I felt I could make the team but I didn't know if I would. I figured that at least I'd enjoy the experience and if I was cut early, I'd have time to go somewhere else. I felt I was the better of the two rookie quarterbacks, and I was hoping that the money the Cardinals had invested in Gary Snook wouldn't enter into it, but I didn't know."

Fate or Frolic
But then fate, or frolic, intervened when Snook was scheduled to enter the Army Reserve.

The club sent him down to St. Louis, but he missed the Reserve induction," Hart says. "Two weeks later the Army drafted him. I don't know why he missed the Reserve induction but he had a reputation for night-life. At training camp, he'd be out messing around at night and not know the plays the next day."

And so the Cardinals' coach, Charlie Winner, now the New York Jets coach, kept Hart instead. Hart was the starter the next year, 1967, because Johnson was serving a military obligation.

"I was young and inexperienced," Hart says, "but I'll always be thankful to Charlie Winner for the tremendous responsibility he placed in me. He tried to get another quarterback for that season, and I didn't blame him. But he had to go with me, and I thought it was the greatest thing in the world."

But for the second straight season, the Cardinals lost four of the last five games and missed the NFL playoffs. Again in 1970, the Cardinals were scoring with a 2-1 record but lost their last three games and missed the playoffs again. Say hello to Bob Holway and quarterback roulette.

"I just knew that coach Coryell would pick me as his quarterback," Hart says now. "It was nice knowing that I was the quarterback, sink or swim, knowing that I didn't have to worry about being replaced. I always had the confidence, but it's better

when the coach has as much confidence in you as you do in yourself."

If the Cardinals qualify for the playoffs, it would be the first time since the franchise moved to St. Louis from Chicago in 1960.

"Our defense has been the difference," Hart says. "In our opener, our defense stopped Roman Gabriel of the Eagles on four passes inside the 10 in the last seconds to preserve a 7-3 victory. In the next week the same thing. The defense stopped Bill Killebrew after the Redskins had a first down at the 9 at the end. We went from there. It's an old cliché to say that the defense is making the difference, but it's true."

It's also true that on offense, the Cardinals have a quarterback who is making the difference—a quarterback nobody drafted.



Jim Hart

Outlook for WFL Darkening As Playoff Games Kick Off

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Should the World Football League's revival meeting in Memphis fall this weekend, pro football is going to contribute about 500 jobs to the unemployment rolls.

The outlook for the WFL continued to darken yesterday with scrambling at various locations before the start of the playoff games tomorrow night, Hawaii at Southern California and Florida at Philadelphia.

The other playoff teams, Birmingham and Memphis, received first-round byes. That was fortunate for the Birmingham club, which cannot play a home game until \$100,000 in back taxes is paid to state, county and city. The state has been granted a lien against all property of the team, including gate receipts.

Bill Putnam, the owner of record and a former investment adviser of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. here, said he needed to raise \$750,000 by tomorrow to satisfy creditors, liens and lawyers so that a playoff game could be played on Legion Field Nov. 27.

Hearing Put Off
In Los Angeles, a U.S. District Court has continued until Dec. 9 a hearing for Larry Hatfield, president of the Southern California Sun, who pleaded innocent to submitting a false financial statement when negotiating for a \$365,000 loan for the team.

The indictment alleged that Hatfield gave as collateral to the Westlake Bank of Santa Ana, Calif., a forged document of Inter-Systems, Inc., of Jackson, Miss.

A survey by the Associated Press estimated that the WFL shows a loss of about \$20 million for its first year of operation so far. That would amount to the largest financial failure in the history of professional sports in the United States.

Because the WFL playoff system was changed so rapidly last weekend, the Florida Blazers studied

films one day of the Charlotte squad, believing the Hornets would be their first opponent; another day on Birmingham for the same reason, and finally Philadelphia.

"This system goes against the principles of what sports are all about," said A.D. Whitefield, the running back.

The Hornets, who began as the New York Stars, and the Portland Storm were arbitrarily eliminated from the playoffs after ostensibly qualifying. Officials of the New York-Charlotte operation have told creditors that assets were \$94,750, liabilities \$2.5 million.

Payroll Arrears
Upton Bell, managing the operation in Charlotte, has been unsuccessful in extracting new investors and the club ended the season behind in its payroll.

The Florida Blazers continue in the process of being sold and the players have not received full paychecks in 11 weeks. Sale of the team is supposed to be completed tomorrow.

Dick Coury, the Portland coach, said after his team was eliminated, "For several weeks now the league has been using me. I wish somebody would start telling the truth."

The Storm players became so desperate after weeks without pay that local citizens raised \$2,500 for them. Bob Harris, the team owner and an alleged Canadian millionaire, has continually stalled in meeting the club's obligations.

The Chicago Fire lost \$800,000; the Hawaii Hawaiians \$3 million so far. Tom Origer, owner of the Fire, says he is through and will sell. Chris Hemminger of the Hawaiians vows he won't go through a similar season.

ABA Result

Tuesday's Game

Utah 92, Los Angeles 80, Kansas 84, Memphis 81, San Francisco 81.

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AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL Athens seeks certified mathematics teacher as of Feb. 1975. Previous experience required in advanced algebra and trigonometry. Salary \$10,000. Write: Herald, Pindarou 26, 10562 Athens, Greece.

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ITALIAN EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
24 female, fluent English and French, interested in arts and current affairs, capable of international top-level experience. (English, French, Spanish, Italian) in public relations, fashion, photography, real estate, transportation. Able to travel. Good organizer and writer. Will travel and relocate. seeks new career opportunity. Contact: S. Ugolini, via Gentile Bellini 2, 20146 Milano, Italy.

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AC-PAIR wanted for American family. Versailles. 800-58-57, after 5 p.m.

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Fancy steps of Washington Bullets' Mike Riordan fail to keep New York Knicks' Walt Frazier from scooping up loose ball in Madison Square Garden. Knicks won.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Buff. 111, Golden State 106 (McAdoo 43, Heard 16; Barry 31, C. Johnson 15)
Atlanta 122, Seattle 113 (Drew 34, Keminger 25; Haywood 31, Brown 21)
KO-Omaha 97, Detroit 87 (Walker 23, Arnold 22, Lanier 20, King 16, Bengtson 16)
Milwaukee 123, Phoenix 108 (Price 43, Handridge 27, Scott 22, Seaton 14)
Houston 94, Utah 85 (Newman 24, Meely 12; Smith 14, Chones 12)
Portland 88, Chicago 72 (Wicks 25, J. Johnson 22, Troutman 23, Walker 17)
N.Y. 85, Wash. 80 (Monroe 22, Frazier 17; Hayes 24, Christie 18).

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

Vancouver 4, St. Louis 3 (Flaver, Lalande, Mechala, Roddy, Goss, Bonifay, Schur, Collins, Moritz)
Wash. 6, Calif. 4 (Maroon 2, Mikkelson, Laframboise, Cowick, Dupere; Hampton, Moser, Ireschewsky, MacCam)
N.Y. 4, Pitt. 3 (Westall 2, Orlies, Fordin; Stachniss, Kelly, MacDonnell)

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

San Diego 3, Vancouver 2 (Peachock 2, Morrison; Miescudt, Lawson)
Toronto 5, Erie 3 (Hickey 2, Mahorovich, Schur, Collins, Moritz)
McDonough 2, Erie 1 (Schur, Moritz, Mahorovich)
Edmonton 3, Indianapolis 0 (Mark, Howe, Hughes 2, Hines 3, Sherri, Marty Rowe, Lund)
New England 5, Chic. 4 (Weber 2, Blum, Hines, O'Donnell; Robert 2, MacGregor)

Art Buchwald

Rockefeller Books, Inc.

WASHINGTON—"Gov. Rockefeller, there's a man outside and he says he has a book he'd like you to publish."

"I can't see anyone right now."

"He's been here three days and says he won't leave."

"All right, send him in."

"Mr. Rockefeller, my name's Lasky, and I'd like to do a biography of Harold Stassen. I thought you might publish it."

"I'm not in publishing any more. I lost a bundle on the Arthur Goldberg book."

"But Mr. Rockefeller, this is better than a Goldberg biography. Harold Stassen is one of the greatest men in the country. Everyone wants to read about him. You could sell a hundred thousand copies with your eyes closed."

"That's what they told me about the Goldberg book. They promised me that the Book-of-the-Month Club would take anything about a former justice of the Supreme Court. So I called up my brother, Laurence, and told him we were onto a good thing and asked him to go in on it with me. Now Laurence is sore as hell. He hates to lose money in a business deal."

"But Mr. Rockefeller, you can't just quit publishing because you had one flop. My book could put your company in the black."

"I don't know. It's not easy for a Rockefeller to have an investment that goes sour. We thought we had a sure thing with Goldberg. After all, he was a labor lawyer, a Supreme Court

justice and an ambassador to the United Nations. You would have thought people would break down the bookstore doors to buy the book. We were even hoping to sell it to movies with Robert Redford playing Goldberg. But after the lousy sales, Redford didn't want to touch it. I don't know how we could have been so wrong as to what the reading public would go for."

"But my book has more excitement than Goldberg's. Harold Stassen is a legend in America. He was governor of Minnesota, president of a university and a presidential candidate four times. Redford would give his eyeteeth to play him in a movie."

"Well, I'll ask my brother... Laurence, Nelson here... Listen, I have a fellow in my office that wants to write a book on Harold Stassen... Don't hang up on me, Laurence!"

"I know you lost your shirt on the Goldberg book, but this seems to have more potential... Stassen has a lot more sex appeal than Goldberg... Laurence, will you stop shouting at me? I know I told you you'd double your money with a book on Goldberg. But how did I know the timing was wrong? So he wasn't as big a personality as we thought? Does that mean we should stay out of the publishing business?"

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From the Civil Service to Best Seller List

By Norman H. Kolpas

LONDON (UPI)—In 1969 four publishers and three major agents rejected "Hazel and Fiver," the 150,000-word first novel of Richard Adams, a 48-year-old British senior civil servant in the Department of the Environment.

After the usual vicious concessions to its "originality," they went on to say that it was far too long to appeal to children; that having rabbits talk to each other while allowing them their authentic natural behavior was "irreconcilable"; that children old enough to read it would "consider books about talking animals babyish"; and that they themselves found his manuscript "pretty heavy going."

But certain of the value of his work, Adams persisted until, in 1970, the small British house of Rex Collings agreed to publish it. With a title change to "Waterhip Down," Adams' first novel won the Guardian's children's fiction award and the Carnegie Medal in 1973; sold almost 100,000 copies in Britain in 1973; and spent 32 weeks on The New York Times best-seller list. A record 300,000 hardback copies sold during its first six weeks of U.S. publication. His second novel, "Shardik," has just been published in England.

Richard Adams, now 58, retired in 1974 after 26 consecutive years as a civil servant working on a local government level. "I wasn't a career civil servant, a real career civil servant who thinks of his career all the time," he says. "It was a crossword puzzle for me—it wasn't a means of self-advancement." In his comfortable middle-class home in Canonbury, a northeast suburb of London, he now devotes most of his time to writing.

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entertain them with impromptu cliffhanger adventure stories about rabbits on the Berkshire Downs of southern England. And, after his daughters' persistent pleas that he write down these marvelous tales, he finally gave in just over five years ago.

"I hadn't got any other objective in writing 'Waterhip Down' except to write down for my daughters the story I told them in the car. It was simply that I thought, well, if I am going to write the story for my children I'll make it as jolly good as it's possible."

For Adams, "jolly good" meant a commitment to detail and delicacy of description that has inspired critics to call his book at this early date, an authentic children's "classic," while unashamedly admitting that they themselves found it gripping and grown-up. Adams finds this no surprise.

A Model: Proust

"Waterhip Down" is very, very difficult in places—it's deliberately difficult. A lot of it is modeled on Proust. I reckon that the success, the worldwide success of the book has proved conclusively that there's a child public who are sick of being talked down to, and are avid for a bit of good writing, and are eager to be treated as potential adults.

This personal belief in the formative importance of childhood is expanded into an all-embracing theme in Adams' second novel, "Shardik," the story of a gigantic bear, believed by a primitive tribe to be the long-awaited reincarnation of their god. His return is first discovered by Kelderek, a simple, gentle hunter described offhandedly by Adams as "a sort of same village idiot," who prefers the company of children to that of his drinking and fighting fellow tribesmen. Through the corrupting power of his discovery, Kelderek becomes the supreme warrior-priest of a child-slaving society before, through the deepest spiritual agony and physical suffering, he comes to realize the importance of the children he once so deeply and innocently cherished.

Adams prefers, however, to teach implicit truths rather than preach them explicitly. So he describes Shardik in the sweeping terms of a traditional adventure story, with "a beautiful priestess, a handsome young hero, a battle, a war, a city at the end of the world, ghosts, bloodshed, darkness, horror, death and a wicked wicked man—the most wicked man I could invent."

Shardik's cherk—the children—were inspired by an incident several years ago in the Adams household. One day his daughters told him that a classmate of theirs was "going mad." After looking into the situation and discovering that the young girl came from a broken home, Adams thought, "Christian family, and all that—she's a bash," and they took the girl in as a ward in chancery. "Although I was five and a half years in the war, it was the most pitiful thing that I've ever seen. I spent the next two years and a bit discovering how much you can abuse a child, not by any act of cruelty but simply by depriving that child of a stable background and a happy home."

The girl, now 18, has long since returned to her mother, but Adams still speaks about her with quaver-voiced emotion. "Shardik" is dedicated to her, with a quote in Greek from Homer, which Adams translates, "... And this was the most pitiful thing that mine eyes beheld in all my wanderings on the cruel sea."

Richard Adams is now able to make children, out to mention adults, happy in the way he most enjoys, as a successful teller of tales. "Beyond all doubt and argument, what I would like to do with my life more than anything else is to feel that I have been of service to children, and particularly the unhappy ones. If every child in the world were happy and secure then the human race would be secure—the future would be secure."

FOR OPENERS—John Lennon and a friend, May Pang, opening night of "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" on the Road" in New York. Lennon and another Beatle, Paul McCartney, wrote the rock spectacle.

PEOPLE: Alcohol, Marijuana: U.S. Officials Disagree

Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, who has admitted that he was once an alcoholic, has failed to persuade a top U.S. government drug abuse official to give up drinking. The exchange took place during a Senate subcommittee hearing on a government report saying that marijuana may have more harmful effects than previously thought. Dr. Robert DuPont, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, admitted that he had smoked marijuana several times during the early 1960s out of curiosity, pointed out that he probably would not have done so had he known what he knows now. Sen. Hughes asked him if "you gave up marijuana because of harmful effects physically, wouldn't you give up alcohol for the same reason, even if there is more evidence?" Dr. DuPont replied that he did not think there was any harm in having an occasional drink because alcohol is "cleared out of the body rather quickly."

Bernie Cornfeld, founder of Investors Overseas Service, said Wednesday that he is going into the real-estate business. Speaking in Los Angeles, Cornfeld said that he would get some of his former IOS sales force to sell land for recreational and retirement purposes in southern Arizona.

Angela Lansbury and her husband Peter Shaw have sued the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for \$14,968, charging that they overpaid that sum in taxes because the IRS disallowed a 10% imputed deduction. The deduction involved traveling expenses in 1966 and 1967 while Miss Lansbury was starring on Broadway in the musical "Milk and Honey." The IRS claimed the couple had a right to deduction because they lived in Malibu, Calif., but had to maintain a California residence the run of the play.

"I'm really amazed at it," declared soprano Bernice Reilly between acts at the Francisco Opera House last four weeks after she had surgery for cancer. "I've lost 40 pounds since I had the operation. 'Oh no,' she went on, "lost 35 pounds before this dieting. I did it the hard way. I'd only known."

When California Gov. Ronald Reagan, 62, flew home in January, he will return the profession that gave him start—broadcasting. Reagan, a sports announcer in the 1940s for a Des Moines station, will be taping five 5-minute commentaries a week for a series called "The American Viewpoint."

The sensational annulment brought by Hester Brown, 32, against her husband, a 40-year-old man, Carolyn Townsend has been tied out of court. Lawyers on both sides said that they were "very happy with the settlement but gave no details. The New York hearings have been held.

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